The M'Kean County Miner.

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Prompt attention given to all professional calls.

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Will attend promptly to all calls in his profession.
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Will attend to all calls in his profession
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MISCELLANEOUS.

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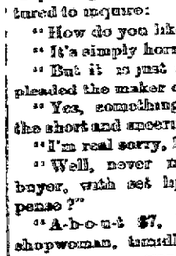
ROBT. H. ROSE
is authorized to receive moneys for me, also apply[illegible] and will give information to all persons having business in reference to the Estate, in McKean [illegible]
Prothonotary's Office in the Court House.
ROBT. C. SIMPSON,
Agent of the Trustees.
Warren, Pa., Dec. 24, 1873.

W. S. BROWNELL,
DEALER IN
DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,
Hats, Caps,
BOOTS & SHOES,
Etc., Etc., Etc.
MOTTO—Quick Sales, Small Profits
Store Opposite Baptist Church,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Patronage is respectfully solicited.

Ayer's
Cherry Pectoral



For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

The reputation it has attained, in consequence of the marvellous cures it has produced during the last half century, is a sufficient assurance to the public that it will continue to realize the happiest results that can be desired. In almost every section of country there are persons, publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs, by its use. All who have tried it, acknowledge its superiority, and where its virtues are known, no one hesitates as to what medicine to employ to relieve the distress and suffering peculiar to pulmonary affections. CHERRY PECTORAL always affords instant relief, and performs rapid cures of the milder varieties of bronchial disorder, as well as the more formidable diseases of the lungs.

As a safeguard to children, amid the distressing diseases which beset the Throat and Chest of childhood, it is invaluable, for, by its timely use, multitudes are rescued and restored to health.

This medicine gains friends at every trial, as the cures it is constantly producing are too remarkable to be forgotten. No family should be without it, and those who have once used it never will.

Eminent Physicians throughout the country prescribe it, and Clergymen often recommend it from their knowledge of its effects.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.,
Practical and Analytical Chemists.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

How She Manages It.

"Is my hat done?" inquired a lady at a Chicago millinery establishment, one pleasant day.

"Yes, ma'am," politely responded the shopwoman, "it will be here in a moment."

An assistant soon brought up the bonnet, and while the customer was duly inspecting it, the store proprietress ventured to inquire:

"How do you like it, ma'am?"

"It's simply horrid!" was the reply.

"But it is just as you ordered it," pleaded the maker of headwear.

"Yes, something as I ordered," was the short and sneering answer.

"I'm real sorry, but"—

"Well, never mind," broke in the buyer, with set lips; "what's the expense?"

"A-b-o-u-t $7, I guess," said the shopwoman, timidly.

The money was paid over and the bonnet ordered up to her house, when the purchaser pranced out upon the street and immediately exclaimed to an accompanying lady friend

"Isn't it perfectly lovely?"

"Yes," replied the friend, "it's ravishing, but how could you talk so to that woman?"

"Talk so?" exclaimed she of the new bonnet; "why, if I had let her know how much I liked the hat, that woman would have certainly charged me fifteen dollars, but now, you see, I've got it for seven!"

The other woman said that she had never thought of that, but would profit by her friend's ripe experience, and never like an article again until after she had bought it.

Who Pay the Postage.

Taking an average of twenty two cities of the United States with the highest postal receipts, and we find that the citizens pay an annual per capita of of $2.01 for postage. Of these cities Boston pays the largest sum, amounting to $951,234 gross, or $3.80 per head. New York pays $3.16 and Chicago $3.03. Brooklyn's per capita is only forty-two cents. Making an average of the population and the postal receipts of Brooklyn and New York, and it appears that the per capita is $2.34 for the entire population. This is less than that of San Francisco, $2 83; Indianapolis, $2.31; and Pittsburgh, $2.52, but it is greater than the receipts at Albany, $1.91; Rochester, $1.90; Providence, $1.79; and Cincinnati, $1.85. Baltimore pays $1.23 per capita; Washington, $1.56; Louisville, $1.50; Philadelphia, $1.43; St. Louis, $1.13; Kansas City, $1.36, and New Orleans, $1.06, being the lowest average. The Detroit office receives $3.34 per capita; Cleveland, $2, and Milwaukee, $1.91.

A Boston bank sent some business paper to the West for collection, and it was returned protested, with the following response to notary: "Tell 'em I'm busted," a concise if not elegant way of telling a story that has become quite familiar these days.

In a murder trial in London a verdict of acquittal was rendered, contrary to the evidence. "That is your verdict," said the justice to the jury, "but it is not mine. There is not the slightest doubt that the prisoner was guilty. You are masters of the situation, however, and if you choose to find the prisoner not guilty, I cannot help it."

So We Grow Old.

A broken toy; a task that laid away
A yearning child heart from an hour of play,
A Christmas that no Christmas bells brought,
A tangled lesson, full of tangled thought;
A homesick boy, a sailor gowned and wise,
A glimpse of life, when lo! the curtains rise
Fold over fold.
And hangs the picture, like a boundless sea—
The world, all action and reality—
So we grow old.

A wedding, and a tender wife a caress,
A prattling babe the parents' life to bless;
A home of joys and cares in equal part,
A dreary watching with a heavy heart;
And death's dread angel knocking at the gate.
And hope and courage bidding sorrow wait
Or loose her hold;
A new made grave, and then a brave return
To where the lives of life triumphant burn—
So we grow old.

A fortune and a gen'rous meed of fame,
Or direful ruin and a tarnished name;
A slipping off of week and month and year,
Faster and faster as the close draws near;
A grief to-day, and with to-morrow's light,
A pleasure that transforms the sullen night
From lead to gold,
A chilling winter of unchanging storm;
A spring replete with dawns and sunsets warm—
So we grow old.

Old to ourselves, but children yet to be
In the strange cities of eternity

LUCULLUS:

A STORY OF ANCIENT ROME.

BY J. E. HILBERT.

[CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.]

CHAPTER VI.

Caius Cesar had returned to Rome. He had remained at the island retreat of the emperor but a single day, and that day was spent in the apartments of Thrasyllus. The minister Sejanus had, doubtless, spies at the nearest ports on the mainland, and in the household of the emperor; and as the young Cesar had arrived on the island unknown to all, it was deemed best to allow him thus to depart, so that his visit would be unknown and unsuspected by Sejanus. His arrest, to the astonishment of the minister, had been forbidden by the emperor, who ordered his election to the priesthood, while to Sejanus was held out the flattering hopes of a promotion to tribunition powers, by which he would be admitted to an associate position with the emperor in the government of the empire, from which position but a single step might realize his proudest hopes.

In the meantime Caius Cesar, who had heretofore chosen his companions from among his patrician equals, now mingled freely with the common people of Rome, who looked upon him with pride and respect as the representative of the great and good Germanicus.

Aelius Sejanus, with fear and hate, saw the rising popularity of the young man, for in it he saw a new and unlooked for obstacle to the culmination of his designs, the fruition of his ambitious hopes. In the meantime his power seemed almost absolute. The noble and the plebian, the poor and the rich, alike felt the pressure of his tyranny. The rich, that their wealth might swell his coffers; the poor, that he might indulge the cruelty of his disposition.

The emperor still remained absent from Rome. The fates seemed propitious, and yet he hesitated to strike the blow he had so long premeditated—the blow that should crush the last vestige of the Julian family in the dust, while he himself should usurp the imperial title, as he had long been permitted to wield its power. And by his hesitation the golden moment was lost.

One of his confidants had betrayed him to Antonia, the mother of Germanicus, and grandmother of Caius Cesar. Lucullus had obtained a knowledge of the conspiracy, and it was this dark plot that he had unfolded to Silanus at his villa by the seashore. Antonia, a woman of high, virtuous, and most noble character, when informed of the plot, decided that of the two enemies of her family she preferred to save Tiberius Cesar, consequently her grandson was dispatched to Cesar, as we have seen.

Tiberius dared not come to an open rupture with his minister, for in Rome he was far more powerful than the emperor at Capreæ. Letters arrived from him to Sejanus full of kind and flattering words, and messengers came bringing tidings that Tiberius was on his way to Rome, when in reality he had not nor did he intend to leave his island retreat. By his secret orders the tenth legion, commanded by the tribune Silanus, was moved up near the city of Rome, ostensibly to be reviewed by him on his arrival, but really to be used as a check upon the prætorian guards, who kept watch and ward in the city, but whose officers were the creatures of the minister. The senate was also servile to him to almost the last man, while all the offices of state were filled by those who were apparently devoted to him.

Not satisfied with the almost absolute power wielded by him, it had seemed to create an insatiate desire for the real as well as actual power. Therefore he had stooped to betray the master who had confided in him, and had performed the most tyrannous acts in his name in order that the emperor might become hated and detested by the people. Tiberius, from his island retreat, watched every movement of his minister through the spies by which he had surrounded him; and his letters to Sejanus still breathed the most unbounded confidence in him, while he ordered his promotion to the priesthood. One of his first acts on his promotion was to order the arrest of all Nazarenes found worshiping after the manner of the new religion.

Not many days had elapsed after this order was given when a band of the prætorian guards surrounded a ruined temple, in which a small party of those who had embraced the new faith were worshiping together. In a few moments every avenue of escape was cut off, and then a party of rough soldiers entered the ruins. Arranged in a semi-circle, seated upon blocks of marble and broken columns, were about twenty men and women, who were listening with rapt attention to the fervid eloquence of Lucullus.

At the sudden entrance of the soldiers the speaker ceased his address and his hearers started to their feet, some trembling with fear and others scowling with defiance.

"By Bacchus!" cried one of the soldiers, "we have run the game to earth and shall capture the whole brood."

"I arrest thee in the name of the emperor!" cried an officer, who advanced towards the assembled Christians; "the building is surrounded, there is not an avenue of escape."

"On what charge?" asked Lucullus.

"That thou revilest the gods and preacheth sedition."

"To arrest may be easy; to hold is a more difficult matter," replied a dark browed Christian, who had been a Syrian robber.

"Advance, soldiers," cried the officer, "and seize the known."

But the words were scarcely spoken when more than half of the Christians formed a line in front of their party and with long, glittering knives waited the attack.

For a moment the officer and his men hesitated; then they moved steadily forward and in a moment would have closed with the awaiting Christians, when a loud, stern voice cried "Hold!" and Lucullus strode between the opposing parties.

"Back, brethren," said he; "shed no blood, for whosoever sheddeth man's blood woundeth a brother."

"But shall we submit to be scourged, to be cast into prison, or thrown to the wild beasts of the arena?" cried Sestos, the Syrian.

"My brother," replied Lucullus, "He that suffered and died upon the cross that thou and I might inherit everlasting life hath said: 'He that loseth his life for my sake shall find it.' Fear not, for whatever God hath ordained for thee shall surely come to thee. Forbear strife and submit to the law, for man may torture the body, but cannot touch the soul, for it is immortal."

"It is well," they replied; "we submit," and the knives that had glittered so menacingly in their hands were again concealed about their persons, and they stood with hands erect and arms folded as if to show that if they had submitted to the demands of the officer, it was a matter of principle, not of fear.

With a proud smile Lucullus turned to the rough soldiers and said: "See, Romans, what the religion thou despiseth had done; these men are strong, lithe, and fierce of heart as thou, and yet the new religion hath taught them peace, equality, and love. Are these crimes meet for punishment?"

"We are not thy judges," replied the officer, "but thou shalt receive no indignity at our hands."

"I would ask one favor," said Lucullus.

"Name it."

"That the women of our party go free."

"I see nothing unreasonable in that, and they are at liberty to remain and seek their homes after our departure."

"We thank thee," replied Lucullus, "and as prisoners of the law we await thy commands."

For a few moments there was sad and tearful partings between the Christians and the women of their party, many of whom had fathers and brothers among those arrested. When these sad adieus were made, slowly and sadly they moved out from among the ruins and silently marched to a distant part of the city, where they were thrown into prison to await their trial before the magistrates. By the kindness of the officer who had arrested them they were not separated, and were supplied with food.

The prison was a room of thirty feet square, in a tower whose narrow windows opened on three sides, affording an abundance of light, while a number of rough benches arranged along the walls were to be used as seats or couches. As the massive door closed upon the Christians, the golden beams of the setting sun came pouring through the narrow windows, filling the room with a flood of light that seemed to linger in its slow march. Lucullus pointed it out to his companions as an omen favorable to their cause.

"See, brethren," said he, "how the golden sunlight lingers on its course and seems to smile upon us. 'Tis a good omen. Christ hath said: 'Where two or three are gathered together in my name, there will I be in the midst of them,' and I feel His presence in the glorious light that surrounds us. Let us pray, brothers, for those who despitefully use us, and God may touch their hearts with pity."

And down amid the golden spray poured upon them by the setting sun they knelt and prayed. As the words of the prayer floated out through the prison bars the stern soldiers of the guard stopped in their course to listen; and an officer, passing slowly and thoughtfully by, halted and inquired of the guard the meaning of the strange sounds he heard.

"It is a party of Nazarenes who were arrested in the act of worshiping their gods."

"Are they of the common people?"

"The most of them; but it is said that their leader is a patrician, belonging to one of the noblest families of Rome."

"Dost thou know me?"

"Aye."

"I would speak with the leader of these men."

"Wilt thou enter the prison?"

"No, bring him to an outer room; I would speak with him alone."

The guard entered the prison, closely followed by the officer, whom he directed to remain in an ante-room, where he would bring the prisoner. The officer slowly approached a window in the apartment and stood apparently gazing out; and yet he saw nothing of the beautiful sunset before him, for his soul was absorbed in painful thought. A door opened behind him, and steps approached. As he turned, Lucullus exclaimed:

"Silanus! is it thou?"

"Alas! Lucullus, do I find thee in bonds?" said Silanus.

"Aye, so hath God willed."

"Dost thou know thy great danger?"

"I know that Sejanus may now wreak the old hate upon me."

"He hath never been known to relent or forget!"

"So be it, if it is God's will; I am prepared for the worst."

"Oh, say not so, Lucullus; I believe that I have power to save thee, but thy companions I fear I have no power to save unless the emperor, who it is said is now on his way to Rome, should arrive in time for my intercession in their favor."

"Nay, nay, Silanus, I cannot accept thy services for myself alone. If thou canst save my companions as well as myself, I will not murmur; but whatever their fate may be, such shall be mine."

"Thou knowest, Lucullus, that the people, incited by the priests, no doubt, have begun to murmur and complain at the progress of the new faith; their clamor is more to be feared than the judgment of the magistrates."

"It matters not; as God wills, so will it be."

"Farewell, then, Lucullus. Silanus hath never been a suppliant to power, but thou shalt be saved." And with a long, lingering embrace the friends parted.

CHAPTER VII.

As the first pale streak of the coming day arose along the eastern sky Lucullus stood at a narrow casement of his prison and watched the first beams of light as they arose like burning spears above the horizon, sweeping back the dark shadows that covered the beautiful landscape before him. Slowly and grandly the morning sun came up, gilding the far-off Sabine and Alban hills with a blaze of golden light, stealing along the quiet valleys, the far-off plains, through the blue mists of the Campagna, until palace and prison-house were bathed in the glorious sunlight.

"Up, brethren," cried Lucullus, as he turned to his companions; "see how grandly and gloriously the morning sun comes up, while the sky is cloudless and the green earth smiles at his approach. While thou hast slept I have watched and prayed. A sign hath been given to me. Behold it in the bright glories of the morning sun. Jesus, whom we adore, Jesus, who died that we might live, is watching over us. I know his arms are now spread above us like a shield, unseen by mortal eyes, and yet his presence fills the whole space around us, and will save us from all harm. Our time is not yet come. To-day we may be brought before the magistrates, to-day we may listen to a fearful doom, but remember, brothers, that even in that dread hour there will be One in the midst of us who will have power to save. How, I know not; but as thou hast faith, so shall the path be opened to liberty. To prayer, then, while the glorious sun arises upon the new day that is big with fate to thee. To prayer, while angels await to bear our words to the realms of immortality. To prayer, while the throne of grace and mercy is open to us, where Jesus, the Son of God, sitteth on the right hand of the Father."

And again the prayer of the Christians arose, and the stern Roman soldiers listened with wonder to the strange devotions of their prisoners. Food was brought to them, and then hour after hour went by, until at last, as noonday appeared, they were led forth for trial before the magistrates who had assembled in the temple of Apollo.

Maximus Aurelius, the prætor, was seated on a dais near one end of the temple, with two magistrates on his left, while Aelius Sejanus, clad in the full robes of the priesthood, was seated on his right. To the right of Sejanus, arranged in a double line, were a score of the prætorian guards, while in front of the prætor was an open space to which the Nazarene prisoners were brought, twelve in number, closely guarded by soldiers. Back of the guards stood a dense throng of citizens.

As the Nazarenes were arranged in a line before the magistrates, all eyes were turned upon them.

It was noticed that not one of the party wore a downcast or despondent countenance, while many stood with head erect and with a look that was fearless and bold, if not defiant. A scribe read to the prisoners the charges that had been made against them.

"What sayest thou, Lucullus," said the prætor, "to the charges that thou hast scoffed at the worship of the gods, that thou hast reviled the emperor, that thou hast preached sedition in the streets of Rome?"

Lucullus advanced two or three paces from his companions, his noble form erect, while every movement showed that he was under perfect self-control.

"Most noble Maximus," he replied, "if to deny that mere images of stone have power for good or evil, or that a cruel and licentious priesthood are fit objects for our reverence, then have I scoffed at the worship of the gods. That I have reviled the emperor is false. If to preach the true and living God, by whose hands the teeming earth, the sun, the moon and the stars were created, by whose breath we live and move and have our being, that God who, though invisible, is ever present and filleth all space, and Jesus Christ, His Son, who died upon the cross that we might obtain immortality, then have I preached sedition. Say not, most noble Maximus, that these things are the delusions of an overwrought brain, for I stood by the side of Jesus as doubtingly as thou couldst be, until by one touch of His hand the sick were healed, the blind saw and the dead arose again to life; marvel not then that I became a Christian."

"A Christian!" came with a low, mocking sneer from the lips of Sejanus.

"Aye; a believer in that Christ whom I saw nailed to the cross, dead, and buried; and whom I again saw as He arose from the dead and ascended into heaven."

"Most noble Maximus!" cried Sejanus, as he sprung to his feet; "shall we longer listen to the insane tirades of this man who is condemned out of his own mouth?"

"No; but lest there be some innocent man in this party, we permit those who will curse Christ and do homage to yonder statue of Apollo to go free."

The eyes of all assembled there turned upon the group of Christians, who stood silent and motionless, as Lucullus gazed upon them with a proud but sad smile.

"Those who by obduracy reject our mercy," continued Maximus, "we condemn to the dungeons and the wild beasts of the arena."

Among the small band of Nazarenes, each head was held proudly erect, and not an eye quailed beneath the proud glance of Sejanus or the magistrates. Sestos, the Syrian, who had been a robber chief in his native wilds, turned to his companions and said:

"Will none of you accept the mercy of the noble Maximus? Then will I show him the homage a Christian may bestow upon the gods."

Advancing quickly he stood for a moment before the statue of Apollo, when, drawing in a long breath, he spit upon the face of the statue and at the same time smote the body with his clenched hand.

"Thus," he cried, "a true Christian may worship the image of a false god."

"Sacrilege!" cried Sejanus; "ho, guards, cut down the scoffer."

"No," replied Maximus, "that would but end the matter at once; the crime should receive a severer punishment. Let him be taken hence and thrown to the wild beasts of the arena, where he may be torn limb from limb that his blood be a fit atonement for so great a crime."

"So be it;" cried Sejanus; "away with him."

"Most noble Maximus," said Lucullus, "although I cannot look upon the act of my brother as one of sacrilege, I cannot but condemn it as an act of violence and aggression not in accordance with Christianity. And yet, I claim for my brother, as a Roman citizen, the rights of the law, that says there shall be ten days between the condemnation and execution of a criminal."

"Such is the law," replied Maximus, "and we seek not to evade it. In the meantime conduct him to the Mamertine prison, where in its lowest dungeon he may reflect on the fate that awaits him. For thyself and companions, thou standest convicted by thy own admissions, and we remand thee to the prison from whence thou came, there to await the due punishment of the transgressors of the law."

"We deny the charges that have been brought against us, the conviction then has claimed, and appeal to Cesar," replied Lucullus.

"The right of appeal to Cesar is due to every Roman," said Maximus, "but thou shalt remain in bonds until the will of the emperor shall be known."

Back to the prison with slow, sad steps the Nazarenes returned to await that fate which seemed to hang so fearfully over them, while Sestos was borne to one of the most loathsome of the Mamertine dungeons.

"Fear not," said Lucullus to his companions, when the grim portal of the prison had closed upon them; "fear not the power of man. God is with us, and God is over all. Man, with all his boasted power over the body, cannot touch the soul. What matters a few moments of pain, when the bliss of eternal life awaits us at the end. Some of us may be called hence now, and some may remain a little longer, but in the end we shall all meet before the throne of that God who sent His Son as a ransom for our sins. Heaven is our hope, and when God calls us, not all the power of Rome, or of Cesar, can hasten or delay the summons."

"Amen!" came in low murmers from his companions, while the light of hope and enthusiasm shone from each beaming eye, and the gloom faded from each despondent heart.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

A Desolate Place.

Spitzbergen, in the Arctic seas, must be a desolate place. As many as five hundred vessels from Holland and Germany visited its harbors in one season, and it seemed so desirable to establish a permanent colony that the merchants engaged in the trade endeavored, by offering large rewards, to induce some sailors to settle on its gloomy shores. Honest men not being found, an English company hit upon the ingenious and economical plan of experimenting upon some convicts, who were hired out with the understanding that if they lived through one winter at Spitzbergen their freedom would be restored to them the following summer. A ship load of them was taken out, and a hut erected for their shelter; but when the vessel was about to depart, and they saw the awful hills, already white with early snow, and felt the poignancy of the bleak northeast gale, their hearts utterly failed them, and they entreated the captain to take them back to be hanged rather than leave them to perish in so desolate a country. The captain granted their request, and by some unusual stroke of good fortune they were pardoned on their return to London, after all.

Subsequently, the experiment was involuntarily made by eight English sailors, who had been left behind by a whaler. Bel sound was fixed upon for their residence, which place they reached after a journey of seventeen days. They at once set to work to build a hut and provide a stock of food. Sixteen reindeer and four bears were killed, the skins of which, sewed with bone needles, supplied bedding and clothing. Most of the time the men's food consisted of whale blubber, and from October fourteenth until February third they never saw the sun. But spring came at last, and when the ice broke in May they were rescued after a sojourn of ten months' duration in latitude seventy-seven degrees north.

A Nice Point for the Lawyers.

In 1773 a resident of Cape Elizabeth made a will devising one of the best farms in town to the town authorities, who were to take possession in one hundred years from date of will. The testator made provision that the town should provide three free beds and furnish the occupants a respectable breakfast—none of the beds to be occupied by the same person more than three times in the same year. The will was sealed and delivered to the selectmen. On the outside of the package it was directed "Not to be opened until 1873." It is supposed that no one except the testator knew of the contents of the package. On the decease of the owner of the farm the heirs-at-law divided up the inheritance and a part settled on the land. After some years the papers of the town, with the exception of the town records, were lost. An antiquarian came into possession of this package, and upon inspection discovered the contents. The question now is, what will be done about it? Will the presumed heirs keep the property, or will the town take possession under the conditions of the will?

The M'Kean Miner.

H. F. Barbour - - Editor.

THURSDAY, APRIL 20, 1876.

Legislative Corruption.

It is with a deep feeling of sadness that we read the revelation, by means of the Boom Bill Investigation at Harrisburg, that those immaculate democratic patriots who were elected two years ago as reformers to the State Legislature are daily being proven to be bribe takers and corrupt cusses, even as corrupt as their brother democrat, Secretary Belknap. Democratic Journals can now rest from the wholesale slander of all republicans and turn their attention to their own brethren. In fitly commenting upon this disgraceful matter, alike to the editorial and the State, we can do no better than to lay before our readers, the following able article from the Pittsburgh *Gazette*. It is worth reading and meets with our hearty indorsement:

The singular feature of this nature investigation is the fact that thus far not a single Republican has been discovered as involved in the sale of his vote. All discovered are Democrats, some of whom are struggling fearfully to rid themselves of the affair. The result cannot fail to impress very seriously the public mind. The Democrats were given power under the most solemn pledges of reform. Charges were freely circulated against the purity of the Republican party, and with these as the keynote of the canvass, they urged that their elevation to power would purify the political atmosphere, and restore health to our politics. The result we see. We do not desire to taint our political adversaries, but even they cannot avoid the conclusion that the attempt at reform has been an utter and complete failure. They have brought on the State a scandal, as dark and gloomy, as can well be imagined. The Belknap affair was national, but the legislative bribery was as grossly corrupt as anything charged against him. Being a State legislative affair, it has not the public prominence of being perpetrated by a national official of high standing, but it is a very serious affair, whether considered in a political or moral light. The effect will be to seriously injure and embarrass the Democratic party, besides showing the falsity of its so-called reform efforts. Corruption has stalked among the legislators in that party, with as bold and brazen front, as in the days when special legislation was the feature. We have rarely known so much brazen effrontery connected with legislative bribery. The new constitution has been set at naught, deliberately and defiantly, and the attempt made to let bribery rule the hour.

Of course, reformatory methods, of a very radical type, must be promptly taken. The first of these necessarily, must be the arrest, trial and punishment of the guilty parties. Every individual reasonably suspected of having received or used bribes, should be brought before a Grand Jury, and if enough evidence is elicited against him, should be indicted, tried and punished. But this will not fully reach the case. The Democratic party, which has failed in the hour of its promise and trial, can be trusted no longer. We can easily imagine how a party which has been many years in power, may become careless, and put men in office who will violate honor and duty by receiving bribes. It is easy to become careless and easy by long continuance in power. But when a party gains power on the single issue of honesty, it is expected that some respect will be paid to the promises made. But in one short year, all the assurances given are forgotten, and a career of bribery, such as we never knew of before, is boldly, and unblushingly opened up. It must be reformed by punishing the party that perpetrated it.

This affair also has its suggestions. The Republican party, in making its legislative nominations, should be extremely careful to select none but its best men. Fortunately it has been well represented the present year, so far as we have learned. Certainly our members are free from taint. Let those who are capable, faithful and true be honored again, if possible. It is not the time to throw aside those who have been tried and found true. In providing new members, there should be no selections, but the ablest and purest should be selected. To send the Harrisburg, this year, an indifferent class of representatives, will be to endanger the reputation of the Republican party. As matters now stand, the Democracy are broken by the misconduct of the members. All their promises of reform have gone to the winds. But the contrast between the Republican and Democratic parties must be made conspicuous. It is so, so far as the minor its representation we have will allow in the present House. But with full control of both branches of the Legislature, as we shall have it next year, we will be the responsible party, and we insist that we must have representatives who can do right, and are equal to the refusal of bribes. If this is done, the sad exposures of this spring will not be unproductive of result. If we fail to learn this lesson it will be ill for us. The people are fearful of the first attempt to violate the new Constitution, and as the full import of the crime perpetrated is understood they will look to us for rescue. Let us be ready.

SPEAKER PATTERSON is quoted as declaring that people will be thunder-struck by the boom bill revelations. Certainly. We elected a Legislature that was to be the very essence of purity. The corrupt Republicans who had done so badly these many years, were put aside, to make place for Democrats so full of reform that they were the Constitution incarnate. One short, sweet year has passed away, and lo! this pure body is saturated with corruption. If the operations in the Departments around Washington prove how bad Republicanism is, what does the swift developed corruption at Harrisburg prove?

WE have heard at last from our member, Mr. Backus. He was called to testify before the Boom Bill Investigating Committee, and swore that the wily Peter Herdic tried to corrupt him but failed. He told Peter that he didn't know of any member that could be bought. It must be that John Mason cities with none but republicans down there, or else he did not know his own friends.

THE democratic House at Harrisburg have finally concluded that they will be willing to adjourn on the 5th of May, and the Senate has agreed to it. Many of the democratic members are now sorry that they did not agree to adjourn before the uncomfortable Boom Bill Investigation was sprung.

MOODY says he "never saw an infidel that wanted to live in a country where there were no Christians and no Bible"—a happy thought and a very suggestive one

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WHEN the House resolution to adjourn May 5th reached the Senate, Senator B. B. Strong said: Let's thank God and pass it," and it was passed.

THE bill reducing the President's salary now awaits the President's signature or veto

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IT is now thought that Congress may adjourn about the 1st of June.

This is the way the *Examiner*, the Democratic organ at Cincinnati, looks at it: "The Democrats of Pennsylvania met in convention and sent out a declaration of faith—of faith in the potency of trimming and time-serving. They are evidently waiting on the Wall street machine at Washington, tremulous before national banks, and hoping to carry the country on the grand proposition that a Republican man is more likely to fracture the eighth commandment than a Democratic man."

McClure's *Times* makes this pungent comment upon the Democratic record at Washington: "The chief fruits of a Democratic Congress are the defeat of amnesty by mingled imbecility and cowardice; the renewal of fierce sectional agitation by the madness of unreconstructed confederates; the failure to give the nation a policy on any important question; the loss of New Hampshire by an overwhelming majority, and Connecticut made doubtful in the approaching contest. Such are the lessons of the past."

THE New York Times, with its usual display of intelligence in regard to political officers in this State, is charging that our delegation to Cincinnati, will be controlled by the Camerons. While there is not a word of truth in the assertions of the Times, we beg leave to intimate that the Republican party in New York would be in a much more vigorous condition, had they a leader as wise, unselfish and patriotic, as General Cameron.—Bradford *Reporter*.

A GREAT AMOUNT of virtuous indignation is manifested by leading democratic politicians and papers, over the rejection by the U. S. Senate, of Hon. R. H. Dana. They seem to forget that not a single Democrat voted for his confirmation.

What they Demand.

The Georgia papers are rejoicing because they think the prospect for refunding the cotton tax is improving. General Gordon has assured his constituents that in his opinion the entire tax will in time be refunded to the State treasurers, and by them returned to the several claimants. He estimates that when the award is made Georgia will receive $12,000,000, Alabama $10,000,000, and other cotton-growing States amounts in proportion. The whole sum demanded by his ex-rebel friends is over $70,000,000; all of which would of course come out of the Federal Treasury if the claim is allowed

The reason why the cotton ring is hopeful is easily explained. The Democrats are in a majority in the House of Representatives, and the Southern ring controls the policy of that party in Congress. The Northern brethren fear the effect of refunding the cotton tax; but they dare not refuse the demands of Gordon, Lamar and Hill, and these men say that $70,000,000 must be returned to the Southern States. While the House investigating committees are making a great ado over a few thousand dollars that have been improperly extracted from the Treasury now and then, and Democrats are boasting about their economy because a small saving has been effected by cutting down the pay of public officials, plans are being perfected quietly and with the consent of the Democratic leaders for carrying this cotton steal through Congress. It may fail at this time by the action of the Republican Senate; but if the Democrats ever secure control of both Houses the claim will have to be paid.—*Buff. Commercial Advertiser.*

Not an Isolated Case.

One would suppose that the Democrats were never guilty of frauds and peculations, corruptions and immoralities in office, to see the holy horror into which they are cast by Belknap's taking money for the distribution of patronage. But the Tribune, which hates Grant's administration with a religious fervor, is compelled to make this admission regarding the last Democratic administration which had an existence:

A correspondent asks for information respecting the corrupt transactions in Mr. Buchanan's Administration unearthed by the Covode Investigating Committee in 1860. That Committee was appointed to inquire whether the President had attempted to carry out his Kansas policy by the corrupt use of "money, patronage and other improper means." It reported that Mr. Buchanan had systematically tried to defeat the wishes of the people of Kansas for a free State Constitution by forcible and fraudulent interference with the elections and by political conscription; that money had been used, presumable by an agent of the Administration, to get the Lecompton and English bills through Congress; that money, Government advertising, and printing contracts were offered to newspapers for supporting the Administration policy; that politicians held sinecure offices in the Philadelphia Custom House; and that money and forged naturalization papers were used to carry Pennsylvania for Mr. Buchanan in 1856.

The Tribune could have made its admissions much stronger and told great additional truth by stating the fact that the Secretary left the Treasury pillaged of millions of dollars, the trust funds stolen and the Government absolutely bankrupted by the thefts upon it under his administration. And when Buchanan's Cabinet broke up and he reorganized it by calling into it Gov. Dix, Secretary Stanton, &c., the credit of the Government had fallen so low that notwithstanding we had enjoyed a long period of peace and prosperity, the Government had to pay ten per cent interest upon a loan to meet the current expenses, which the thefts of the Democratic administration had left no means to meet.

No, the Democrats must not flatter themselves that the people have forgotten in sixteen years their exploits in thefts and corruptions—especially as their style of government is kept fresh by the enormous thefts and rottenness of her Tweeds, Sweeneys, Lords, Johnsons, Denisons, &c., &c.—Catt. *Republican*.

THE N. Y. *Tribune* estimates the result at Cincinnati as follows:

Shifting out exaggerated and improbable claims of strength from the above estimates, we may make up the following statement of what from present indications promises to be the result of the first ballot at Cincinnati:

For Mr. Blaine—Maine, New Hampshire, part of Massachusetts (say 18 votes out of 26), Rhode Island, 10 votes from New York, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, Louisiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, Kansas, California, Oregon, Nevada, and the nine Territories—in all 259 votes.

For Mr. Morton—Indiana, Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Alabama, Texas, Tennessee, West Virginia, Georgia, Florida, and the District of Columbia—total, 188 votes.

For Gov. Hartranft—Pennsylvania's 58 votes.

For Gov. Hayes—Ohio's 44 votes.

For Mr. Conkling—About 59 votes from New York and possibly the 18 votes of New Jersey.

For Bristow—Vermont, Connecticut, part of Massachusetts, a few votes from New York, South Carolina, if the Chamberlain party controls the Convention, and the Kentucky delegation—less than 75 votes in all. This is a very small showing, but it must be borne in mind that the above estimates in the case of the other candidates are based upon the probable success of the organized efforts being made in their behalf, while Mr. Bristow's candidacy depends entirely on the breaking down of these organizations by the force of public opinion. Mr. Bristow will therefore prove either a very weak candidate or an irresistible one. It seems certain that he has broken in upon Mr. Blaine's forces in New England, and if he can do the same thing in Illinois and the Northwest, and can get two-thirds of the Ohio delegation on the second ballot, the tide might set in his favor too powerfully to be turned. It must be admitted, however, that the prospects, as viewed from a Washington level, strongly favor Mr. Blaine.

BOYER, (Democrat,) who succeeded Wallace in the Senate from Clearfield county, is another of the unwashed, unterrified Reformers, who have been attempting the purchase of votes in the House against the boom bill and the lumber interest. He is the same man whom Bill McMullen and his colleagues threatened to shoot on the floor of the House during the celebrated Cameron-Buckalew Senatorial contest in 1862. Boyer was charged with having some idea of voting for Cameron in that contest, when *one* vote would have changed the result and defeated Buckalew. He was the *one* Democrat who was expected to prove traitor to his party, and at the mouth of McMullen's pistol only was he enabled to stand up and do his duty. How he got back into the Legislature, as the successor of Mr. Wallace in the Senate, is a mystery that we leave to our Democratic neighbors to solve. He has started out early at his old practices, but will be caught up short unless he is belied. It is only a day or two ago that he proved himself a base "copperhead" of the worst sort, in a bitter speech in the Senate, in which he ridiculed the National Guard of the State, and announced that the people of his county hated the sight of a soldier. He was most fittingly rebuked at the time by the rejoinder—that his people did not now hate the Union soldiers any worse than they did in the years 1861, '62 and '63.—Pittsburgh *Gazette*.

Mercantile Appraisement.

LIST of Venders of Merchandise Keepers of Restaurants, Billiard Tables and Bowling Alleys, and their Classifications, of McKean County, for 1876

	CLASS	RATES
Annin Township.		
James Cremmins	14	$7 75
W H Taylor & Son	14	7 75
Bradford Borough.		
G D H Crooker	14	7 75
C E Foster	14	7 75
Enos Parsons & Son	13	10 75
J B Wygant	14	7 75
H J Pemberton	14	7 75
George Wright & Co	14	7 75
Charles Leigh	14	7 75
A W Scott	14	7 75
Albert DeGolier	14	7 75
A C Sumner	14	7 75
J Moorhouse	14	7 75
J E Batt jr	14	7 75
Dr E Matteson	14	7 75
Davis & Leigh	14	7 75
John Gregg	14	10 75
Whitney, Wheeler & Co	11	7 75
Jacob Oleshofsky	14	7 75
H G Mitchell [Tarport]	14	
Ceres Township.		
C R Smith	14	7 75
J B Gleason	14	7 75
Eldred Township.		
Daniel Wright	14	7 75
Barden & Roberts	13	10 75
B G Spencer	14	7 75
Young & Barden	13	10 75
Doane & Hall	14	7 75
John Fisher	14	10 75
D C Young	13	
Keating Township.		
A J Otto	14	7 75
Kane.		
J G & D Curtis	13	10 75
L B Hoffman	14	7 75
Lafayette		
J E Batts jr	13	10 75
Charles Geary	14	7 75
Port Allegany.		
Dolley & Snyder	13	10 75
M A Lillibridge	14	7 75
C I Medbury & Son	14	7 75
Dr G H Goltry	14	7 75
Wm Hooter	13	10 75
Arnold, McDowell & Co	14	7 75
F W Hogarth	14	7 75
B C Gallup	14	7 75
C W Bishop	13	10 75
Davis & Simon	14	7 75
S B Bard	14	7 75
A F Bard	14	7 75
A L Wright [Liberty]	14	7 75
Manning & Vosburg do	14	
Norwich.		
W J Colegrove & Son	14	7 75
S B Smith	14	7 75
Sergeant.		
Hamlin & Townsend	13	10 75
Lawrence Boyer	14	7 75
Louis Steinhacer	14	7 75
Chas Newberg & Bro	14	7 75
Smethport.		
Henry Hamlin [Hardware]	14	7 75
McCoy & Reilly	13	7 75
A N Taylor & Son	13	10 75
A B Armstrong	14	7 75
Wm Y McCoy	14	7 75
M A Sprague	14	7 75
H Hamlin	13	10 75
Wm S Brownell	14	7 75
W L Armstrong	14	7 75
C L Douglass	14	7 75
John P Weadel	13	10 75
Restaurants.		
W F Osgood, Bradford	3	5 75
J S Hicks do	7	10 75
G W & S B Sartwell Smethp't	6	5 75
L D Bishop Port Allegany	5	5 75
E D Slingerland do	8	5 75
Billiard Tables.		
T J Fennerty Bradford	2	50 75
Tim Mullin do	3	60 75
John P Dail do	3	40 75
G W & S B Sartwell Smethp't	2	30 75
V P Carter Ceres	1	30 75
N Palmer Port Allegany	1	

Notice is hereby given that a Court of Appeals will be held at the Commissioner's Office, in Smethport, on Tuesday the 25th day of April, 1876 at which time and place all persons aggrieved by the foregoing appraisement will be heard and such abatements made as are deemed just and proper.

THOS. KING, Merchantile Appr'r.

Smethport Pa. March 22, 1876. n22-4t

Notice.

U. S. Internal Revenue.

SPECIAL TAXES.

May 1, 1876, to April 30, 1877.

The Revised Statutes of the United States, Sections 3232, 3237, 3253, and 3379, require every person liable thereto and duly liable to a SPECIAL TAX TO OBTAIN SUCH AND PLACE CONSPICUOUSLY IN HIS USUAL PLACE OF BUSINESS OR PLACE OF PUBLIC RESORT a SPECIAL TAX STAMP denoting the payment of said SPECIAL TAX for the special tax year beginning May 1, 1876, before commencing or continuing business after April 30, 1876.

The Taxes Embraced Within The Provisions Of The Law Above Quoted Are The Following, Viz:

Rectifiers	$200 00
Dealers, in malt liquor	25 00
Dealers, wholesale liquor	100 00
Dealers in malt liquors, wholesale	50 00
Dealers in malt liquors, retail	20 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	25 00
Dealers in leaf tobacco	500 00
Retail dealers in leaf tobacco	
And on sales of over $1,000, fifty cents for every dollar in excess of $1,000.	
Dealers in manufactured tobacco	$ 00
Manufacturers of stills	50 00
And for each still manufactured	20 00
And for each worm manufactured	20 00
Manufacturers of tobacco	10 00
Manufacturers of cigars	10 00
Peddlers of tobacco, first class (more than two horses or other animals)	50 00
Peddlers of tobacco, second class (one horse or other animal)	25 00
Peddlers of tobacco, third class (one horse or other animal)	12 00
Peddlers of tobacco, fourth class, on foot or public conveyance)	10 00
Brewers of less than 500 barrels	50 00
Brewers of 500 barrels or more	100 00

Any person so liable, who shall fail to comply with the foregoing requirements will be subject to severe penalties.

Persons or firms liable to pay any of the Special Taxes named must apply to E. Cowan, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue at Warren, Pa., and pay for and procure the Special Tax Stamp or Stamps they need, prior to May 1, 1876, and WITHOUT FURTHER NOTICE.

D. D. PRATT,
Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 1, 1876. 4 6

WRIGHT HOUSE

B. F. Wright, Prop'r.

MAIN STREET, SMETHPORT, PA.

First Class in Every Respect.

This Hotel is recently built, and is furnished with all the conveniences of a first class hotel. A well stocked and well kept bar connected with the House. Rates reasonable.

J. P. WENDEL,

Dealer in

FINE GROCERIES

AND

PROVISIONS,

FLOUR, PORK, LARD,

SALT, AND FISH,

Selected

TEAS.

Pure

COFFEES and SPICES.

FOREIGN & DOMESTIC FRUITS.

And a variety of all other goods usually kept in a First Class Store

Main st. Smethport, Pa.

M. L. Armstrong,

Dealer in

Agent for

ITHACA CALENDAR CLOCKS

in McKean County.

Repairing of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry a specialty.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR!

SMETHPORT, PA.

Call and have your eyes measured
A perfect fit guaranteed.
Every pair warranted.

M. L. ARMSTRONG, Agent.

Port Allegany Planing Mill.

BARRETT BROTHERS,

CONTRACTORS, BUILDERS, AND

MANUFACTURERS OF

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

AND

HOUSE MOULDINGS.

Dressed Flooring, Ceiling, &c

Port Allegany, Pa

THE NEW

"DOMESTIC"

A Double-Thread Lock-Stitch Machine.

It sews with great facility the lightest and finest as well as the heaviest, and coarsest fabrics.

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND IT as a machine that can be used without harm by invalids, it requires so little effort of any kind, it being

THE LIGHTEST-RUNNING MACHINE IN THE WORLD.

With our printed directions, no instruction or mechanical skill is required to operate it.

The construction of the machine is based upon a principle of unique and unequalled simplicity, comprising simple levers working upon centres. The bearings are few, and they are hardened and polished.

The machines are made at our new works in the city of Newark, N. J., with new special (patented) machinery and tools, constructed expressly to accomplish what we now offer.

Every machine fully warranted.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

FASHIONS

SAVINGS.—By using the "Domestic" Paper Fashions the most stylish and perfect-fitting costumes can be produced, at a large saving in MONEY to those who choose to make, or superintend the making of, their own garments. With the highest talent and the best facilities in all departments, and the best ideas of the most skilful modistes, both at home and abroad, we are enabled to attain results far above the reach of the average dress-maker. Our styles are always the latest and best. Our elegantly-illustrated catalogue mailed to any lady sending five cents with her address. Agents wanted everywhere.

"DOMESTIC" SEWING MACHINE CO.,
New York and Chicago.

AT
A. B. ARMSTRONG'S
LEADING DRUGSTORE OF THE COUNTY,

NO. 1, UNION BLOCK, SMETHPORT, PENNA.,

CAN BE FOUND THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF DRUGS AND Medicines, and all other articles usually kept in first a class drugstore.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, PATENT MEDICINES

PAINTS, OILS, & DYE STUFFS,
SOAPS, SPONGES, BRUSHES, COMBS

Perfumeries, Pomades, Oils.

AND TOILET ARTICLES OF EVERY VARIETY. WE ALSO KEEP A LARGE AND WELL Selected assortment of American and French candies, Stationery, Enteleper, &c. All

SCHOOL BOOKS AT BOTTOM PRICES!

TOBACCO, CIGARS, PURE WINES & LIQUORS, &c. &c.

Prescriptions Carefully Prepared.

J. Digel's Marble Factory.

Water Street. Smethport, Pa.

ALL KINDS OF MONUMENTAL, MARBLE and STONE WORK DONE TO ORDER

LOOK!

NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!
NEW GOODS at A. N. TAYLOR'S!

Having just returned from the Eastern cities, where I have purchased FOR CASH one larger stock of goods of every description ever offered for sale in these wilds, and having purchased my goods at very much below their value, purpose dividing the profits with my customers Always giving the best at the market affords at reasonable Dress Goods of the newest designs and of the best quality, at as low prices as can be found in Northern Pennsylvania.

WHITE GOODS FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN'S WEAR,
in new styles, of choice quality, and at low prices.

EMBROIDERIES OF EVERY NAME AND STYLE.

PRINTS Too numerous to mention, Warranted fast colors, for 8c per yd.

Bleached Muslin, good yd. wide - - - 10c per yd.

16-Bone Corsets, for .75 | 200 reversible shawls, at $2

LADIES SUITS—MADE TO ORDER.

MOURNING GOODS IN ENDLESS VARIETY:

AUSTRALIAN CRAPES, BLACK ALPACAS, COBERGS, TAMISE & BIRETES CLOTHS, FINE BLACK, BROWN, BLUE & SLATE ALPACAS AT 2 SHILLINGS.
A GENUINE GROSGRAIN SILK FOR $1 50 PER YD.
PARASOLS AND SUN UMBRELLAS.

Our Notion Department

is full to overflowing, as well as all others, which can readily be seen by taking a peep inside

Clothing Department

is full, including all the novelties of the season. We keep All Wool, warranted

GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, FOR $8 50. GENTS FURNISHING GOODS in every variety and style. Also the largest stock of *HATS and CAPS in McKEAN COUNTY.*

An immense stock of
BOOTS, SHOES, GROCERIES, CROCKERY, QUEENSWARE, TRUNKS, VALISES, DRUGS, MEDICINE, WILLOW WARE, CHROMO & OIL PAINTINGS, LADIES' HAND BASKETS, HATS, BONNETS, TRIMMINGS, FLOWERS, &c.

HARDWARE,

Including Nails, Iron, French, German, English and American Cutlery, saws, Oils, Paints, Farming Tools, Fishing Tackling. Nails $4 per 100 pounds.

Canned and Dried Fruits, Flour, Pork, Hams, Lard, Trout, White Fish Mackerel, beside many articles too numerous to mention, all of which will be sold at the lowest rates.

A. N. TAYLOR.

LOCAL MATTERS.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

The subscription price of the Miner is $2 00 a year. If paid in advance a reduction of twenty-five per cent. is allowed, making the subscription $1.50. Subscribers must not expect a discount when their subscription has expired over three months, and we hope they'll not ask it.

Butter 25 cents a pound at Wendel's.

Eggs only 15 cents per dozen at Wendel's.

Our dairy cheese factory commences the work of the season on the 1st of May.

— Haskell is painting the mail on the walls of his hotel by the wholesale.

— He are having timber hands to dispose of will be at once at the O. T. Higgins' advertising mill on short notice.

— W. S. Brownell has done a good thing for himself and the community in building a new hotel on the east side of the square.

Messrs. Peck & Freeman and Enos Parsons of Bradford were among the pleasant callers at the Miner office this week.

Time Table No. 8, taking effect yesterday morning on the McKean & Buffalo, has been issued. There are not many changes.

— Among the results of a continuation of the oil development in this county is the prospect of a rich harvest in store for the lawyers.

— Cheap luxury—a pound of good butter for 25 cents, and a dozen of fresh eggs for 15 cts. We can buy them for that price at Wendel's.

A company has been organized, over a million dollars subscribed, and they are intending to bore for oil in Ridgway. We wish you success, gentlemen.

— We can now start from Buffalo at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, after eating a good dinner at the United States, and reach Smethport at 8 o'clock, just in time for tea.

Prayer Meeting.—There will be a meeting of the trustees of the M. E. Church, at this place, at the church, on Wednesday, 26th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M. A full attendance is requested.

— The strike among the miners at the Alton mines is causing inconvenience to the coal operators. They were supplying the oil operations at Titusville with hundreds of tons per month, and had not a very large surplus on hand.

The case of Thos. Riley vs. C. S. King was put down for argument at the Cameron County Court on Monday of this week. The last report that we have is that the argument was postponed to seven o'clock last Wednesday evening.

We are pleased to hear that our friend J. D. McKee of Bradford, is on hand. The [illegible] which gives promise of more of the [illegible] investments of means that every one who knows him will be glad to hear.

Mr. Robert Hall, of New York, a very extensive lumber dealer in this and other States, was compelled to make an assignment. He was supposed to be not only very wealthy but a careful and honorable financial manager, and it is currently reported that a number of his friends in this place have a heavy [illegible] in his failure, having deposited with him large sums of his fortune.

A [illegible] of the Democratic Republic of the [illegible] and [illegible] ratification. We won't publish the [illegible] tables of both routes of travel for the present, as we think best, leaving the change [illegible] on the P. & E. road, but as we [illegible] have not received official notification [illegible] that will have to defer mentioning [illegible].

We have received a communication, [illegible] request to publish, signed by over [illegible] of this borough. As the article [illegible] personal [illegible] of no interest to any [illegible] the parties concerned, both [illegible] known, an earnest [illegible] upon [illegible] gentlemen of the borough, [illegible] to [illegible] that [illegible] from [illegible] [illegible] of the workers or [illegible] of interest to [illegible] Send it to the Fort Allegany Review [illegible] is the only paper within our [illegible] county at hand, whose columns are open for the communication of that [illegible].

If no one can beat John Butcher, of Hamlin township, on making maple syrup, we are only to be convinced of the fact, but hardly expect to be. He left a gum-ocean of the toothsome luxury on trial with us the other day and the efficacy we sample to our tastes. Like the preacher in a town who "thanked God that there was one devil left in the world" to contribute to the support of his family neglected by the lord, we thank the good Lord that John Butcher still lives, and makes maple syrup—all knows how to put his samples where they will do the most good.

Returned.—H. Hamlin and daughter have returned home from an extended trip through the South. They went by the way of Chattanooga, passing through the Gulf States, stopping some time in Florida, returning by the way of the Atlantic seaboard States, Washington and New York. Mr. H. expresses himself as highly pleased with the trip. He thinks Florida a beautiful place to which to spend a few weeks or months during our cold winters, but does not recommend it as a permanent residence for an energetic and progressive man. We are pleased to note that the trip seems to have proven a physical benefit to both Mr. H. and his two young companions. We think we shall take a trip with our family next winter, that is, if we can get that draft cured.

Inconsistency.—Because we exposed in a brief paragraph the ignorance of the Buffalo Sunday News regarding Pennsylvania politics last week, that remarkable constitutional sheet has concluded that it does not like the management of the Miner. Strange, isn't it? But the News should not take such slight criticisms so sadly to heart. We do not expect it to be accurate in matters of State or National politics, but when you want to hear the latest gossip and scandal of society in all its disgusting details you will find it a first rate paper, fully and accurately posted up. We suppose it calls that "news," and of so we take its remarks about the Miner as highly complimentary. Thank you.

Sugar Festival.

The ladies of the M. E. Church of this place invite all their friends and the friends of the church to eat warm sugar with them at Wendel & Beckwith's Hall, next Wednesday evening, the 26 inst. The object of this invitation is to raise the wherewithal to aid in repairing the church building. It is a notable fact that it is time the building was renovated and thoroughly repaired. Every citizen of the town or vicinity, whatever his religion, politics, or previous condition, should have a personal interest in the outward and inward appearance of the church buildings of the place. By attending this Festival you will not only help a worthy cause, but will have all the warm sugar you can eat and have a good time generally—all for only 25 cents each.

Congdon's Cheese Factory.

Mr. W. C. Congdon, who successfully managed the old Curtis cheese factory last season, was in town last week making arrangements to commence work for the present season on the 1st of May. As far as we can learn his management of the factory last year was very satisfactory to the patrons and a financial success to all concerned. Certainly he manufactured excellent cheese, and secured the highest price in the market, in some sales higher even than the oldest and best factories in Allegany county. He will commence business without fail on the 1st day of May, and it is very desirable that all old or new patrons endeavor to begin their part of the work promptly on that day.

The McKean & Buffalo.

The summer time schedule of the McKean & Buffalo Railroad went into effect yesterday, several changes being necessary by the change in the time of the trains on the B. N. Y. & P. to accommodate the traveling public and the necessities of their own business. There are but few changes in the new schedule. The regular mail train (No. 3 going north runs as before, leaving Clermont at 1.40 P. M., arriving at Smethport at 2 25, and at Larrabees at 2 58 P M., connecting with the 3 09 P. M. mail from Emporium. The Buffalo Coal, which leaves Clermont at 8 A. M., arriving at Smethport at 9 17, and at Larrabees at 9 50 A. M., will enable passengers to connect with the 11 20 A. M. mail train going south on the B N Y & P road. The mail train (No 2) leaves Larrabees at 11 39 A M., ten minutes after the arrival of the mail from Buffalo, reaching Smethport at 12 05 P M., and Clermont at 12.54 The express, connecting with the Philadelphia express from Buffalo, leaves Larrabees at 5.39 P. M., reaching Smethport at 5.59.

It will be seen that the public have not much to complain of in the arrangement.

Local Legislation.

In the proceedings of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg, of last Friday, we find the following:

An act to authorize the late Commissioners of the Big Level State road, running through the counties of McKean, Elk and Forest, by an act approved the first day of May, A D 1861, to collect, receive and pay out the same on the indebtedness of said road that was levied and assessed for the year 1874, and as the taxes paid to the several county treasurers for said road, and make a final settlement of their accounts with the County Auditors as required by said act of 1861. Postponed indefinitely.

No. 142, an act entitled An act authorizing lumbermen in the counties of McKean and Potter to adopt each a mark to be put upon logs and lumber of all kinds, and have the same registered in the office of the Prothonotary of said county, and also fixing a penalty for defacing said mark, or fraudulently taking possession of any log or lumber so marked or not. Passed second reading.

An act to repeal an act appointing commissioners to lay out a State road from Kane to Lafayette, in McKean county. Passed second reading.

An act entitled An act to repeal an act to prohibit the granting of licenses to sell intoxicating drinks in the county of Potter, approved the eleventh day of April, A. D 1856. Passed second reading.

— C. E. Bishop, formerly of the Buffalo Express, goes back to the Jamestown Journal, which he made one of the liveliest little papers in the State.

— An immense flock of pigeons estimated to be 12 miles long and 4 or 5 miles in width undertook to nest in Pike county last week Friday. The silly boys in that section attacked them with clubs and guns, until finally the entire flock [illegible] disappeared.

— The developments at Tarport promise to be about as active as at any point in the Tuna Valley. Col. Wilcox has made arrangements to have quite a large number of wells put down on the Clark farm, and the labor of putting these down will require a large force of men, and make lively times for the next three or four months. In this vicinity considerable oil has been found in the first sand, and if former developments prove anything a large number of average wells will be the result of the Summer's work.—Bradford Era.

— Mr. C. E. Lytle, who has been stopping here a few days, reports the work as progressing favorably at the Wilcox well. Work has been shut down for about a week waiting for casing. The well is down about 900 feet. They have encountered a large vein of very salt water, which interferes somewhat with the drilling, and is not judging from past experience a very good indication. Mr. Lytle still holds to the belief that oil can be found in this valley if the effort is made.

— The floral decorations at A. T. Stewart's funeral cost $10,000.

The B. N. Y. & Phila. Railway.

There are few better conducted and more enterprising roads in the country than the Buffalo, New York & Philadelphia railway. As the main artery by which a large portion of the people of McKean county maintain communication with the outside world, for the exportation of our products and the importation of the necessities and luxuries of life, this road is viewed with an eye of almost personal proprietorship by every citizen of the county. Thus we are always glad to make a note of its prosperity.

Its business this year so far shows a very handsome increase over that of the same months of last year. The earnings for the month of February showed an increase of fifty per cent. over those of the same month in 1875, and the business of March and April so far is largely in advance of that of the previous year, and promises to keep up, especially in the transportation of coal, lumber and bark.

Important improvements are being made in every department of the road. The track is being rapidly re-laid with steel rail from the works of the Cambria Iron Company—the rail being the standard Pennsylvania pattern; and two gravel trains are now kept in active motion. All passenger equipments are being thoroughly overhauled, repainted and upholstered, and although these are not very old, they will be made to look as good as new. Several fine new passenger coaches are being built for the road at the car works of Jackson, Sharp & Co., of Wilmington, Delaware, and these will be soon ready for delivery. There are also a hundred coal cars being built at the Buffalo Car Company's works which will soon be put upon the road. A large and handsome locomotive, from the Brook's Locomotive Works, at Dunkirk, was recently added to the rolling stock of the road, and another engine is rapidly approaching completion. In many other ways too numerous to specify, the road is being put in the best trim for passenger and freight traffic, and will be fully worthy of all the success it is so sure to win.

The Summer time table went into effect on Sunday. From the following synopsis of the running time of the principal trains, it will be seen that the arrangements both for through passengers and local are very convenient. Trains will leave Buffalo in the morning and continue to run as follows throughout the summer: The mail train will leave Buffalo at 7.25 A. M., arriving at Larrabees at 11.20 A. M., and Emporium, 12 45 P. M On its return this train will leave Philadelphia at 11.55 P. M.; Emporium at 1.45 P. M.; Larrabees at 3.09 P M., reaching Buffalo at 7 10 P M.

The Philadelphia special express leaves Buffalo at 2 P. M., arriving at Larrabees at 5 11 P. M., and Emporium at 6.25 P. M; Philadelphia 7 A. M.; Baltimore 7.35 A. M.; Washington 9.07 A. M. Returning the train, called also the Limited Mail, which agrees in time with the Fast Mail on the Lake Shore, will leave Richmond at 9.39 P. M; Washington 6.07 A. M; Baltimore 7 30 A M; Philadelphia 7 20 A. M.; Emporium 5.59 P. M.; Larrabees 7.09.; reaching Buffalo at 10 20 P. M.

The Port Allegany accommodation leaves Buffalo at 5.30 P. M. (in place of 4.00 P. M., as heretofore) and will arrive at Larrabees at 9.18 P. M., and at Port Allegany at 9.40 P. M. Returning, this train will leave Port Allegany at 4 20 A M.; Larrabees at 4 53 A M.; arriving at Buffalo at 9.00 A M.

Another important feature is the fact that passengers can leave Buffalo at 2 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 7 A. M. remain in Philadelphia 17 hours, and return the same night, reaching Buffalo the next evening at 7 10; thus avoiding hotel expenses in Philadelphia, and having all of the day to visit the Centennial Exhibition, and the evening for amusements.

The excursion tickets to be offered by this company will be a varied and attractive feature, enabling passengers to go and come by different routes.

— Go to J. P. Wendel's and buy your onion sets, as he has a fine lot of them. Also a good variety of field and garden seeds.

Complimentary.—We took occasion a short time ago to speak a good word in favor of Mr. G. D. Berry, of Bradford. Friend Dickinson, of the Olean Times, copied the few complimentary words of ours, and, with the remark that ours was "only a partial tribute to the many fine personal and business qualities of Mr. Berry," proceeds at greater length to do the subject justice in the following words. It is needless to say that we heartily endorse every word of it.

"He is a scholarly gentleman, of fine natural ability, thoroughly read in the law, a speaker of fluency and grace, and during a trial of any importance completely identifies himself with his client's side of the case. He has recently won a case in one of the Eastern courts, in which he was opposed by the best talent of the State. In addition, Mr. Berry is a man of more than usual good business instincts and attainments, and in the intervals of his professional practice, devotes himself to the study and development of the new oil districts. Already he is an acknowledged leader among the prominent operators, and his opinions are daily sought and regarded as being eminently practical and valuable. His worth and ability in his best recommend to any requiring sound counsel and strong assistance."

— There will be an engine at the Centennial known as the "grass hopper," one of the early locomotives used on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, to make short sharp curves. It was built in 1835 by Phineas Davis, a Pennsylvania mechanic. One of the old Portage Railroad engines and the "coffee pot" of the Cambria Iron Company will likely be exhibited. Comparisons of the progress in locomotives for the past forty years will show wonderful results.

How Other Towns Act.

A manufactory of paper ware is to be established in Canandaigua on condition that the citizens of that village pay a bonus of two thousand dollars. The *Times* says within two hundred dollars of the amount is already pledged.—*Exchange.*

Of course, and the building of the manufactory will give employment to from ten to twenty mechanics who will spend their wages for board, provisions, clothing, tools, etc., in the town. The timber and lumber will be purchased there, and other workmen will find employment in getting it ready for use, and will spend their earnings in the town. And the iron, nails, sash, doors, and other things required will be bought in the town, and other workmen be employed in selling or producing them, and will expend their earnings as above. And when the works are completed a dozen skilled workmen will be employed, and will either bring their families with them, or feel encouraged to marry and set up a home establishment of their own, and spend their earning in maintaining it, and the money will go into the hands of dry goods, groceries, clothing, and other dealers in the necessities of every day life. And the material used in the manufacture of this new paper ware, will be bought of the farmers and towns-people, and the proceeds will be expended and divided around amongst the merchants and business men of the town who first subscribed the $2,000 toward the location of another new industry. If the paper works expend ten thousand dollars per annum for material and labor, and continue in operation but five years, the bonus, or commission paid, would be but four per cent. on the total amount secured in the shape of additional trade.

And yet we know of men not a thousand miles from here, who cannot see these distilled benefits to themselves and neighbors, but will sit on their canine posteriors and wonder why it is, with all its natural advantages of water, timber, railroads, etc., Olean gets the go-by, and other places less richly endowed by nature, grow and prosper, and give themselves poor (?) to every scheme that will bring manufactures and business within their borders, and employment, and money, and plenty, and comforts to their citizens.—Strange, isn't it?—Olean Times.

— We copy the above from our Olean contemporary as containing a very timely and pertinent lesson for our own citizens. Capital and enterprise is pretty certain to go where it is invited, and unless the people of a town help themselves they are not very likely to gain the assistance of outside capital. The above article states the facts plainly and truthfully as to the benefits to any town arising from the location of any industry within its borders. What too often kills for all time many a small town with unequalled natural advantages, like Smethport, for instance, is the view generally taken by its citizens that nothing can be done except by outside capital, and that this capital is a legitimate object of prey to any who can get the largest slice of it. Thus it is that we so often see enterprises that would prove of inestimable benefit to hundreds driven from a town because penny-wise avaricious land owners immediately place fabulous prices upon their property the moment they imagine it is wanted by parties who can pay for it. The only way to build up a town is to encourage by every way any enterprise or man seeking a foot hold therein.

A Great Mystery.—The mystery that charms, but does not alarm the multitudes who strive to solve it, but the multitudes who are so cheerfully persistent in their efforts, deserve better at our hands, than to be kept longer in doubt. The whole secret is this.—We give our undivided attention, governed by a life's experience, to our business. Selling for cash enables us to discount all purchases. Paying cash strictly in all cases, induces the seller to offer his best bargains, and to take advantage of all bargains at all times. The discounts thus secured satisfies our modest desires as profits, and enables us to sell as cheap as others buy; also to visit the Eastern markets at opportune times, for rare bargains. Hence the secret of Mr. O. D Myer, one of the firm, being now in the market, and sending forward daily a large amount of Seasonable Goods, comprising all the new Styles and Makes of Dress Goods in every variety, Ties, Collars, Cuffs, every known make of Bleached and Unbleached Goods, Prints, Cambrics, Ginghams, Hamburg, Yack, and fine Laces, Cloths, Cassimeres, Hats, Boots, Shoes, Rubbers, Carpets, Hats, Oil Cloths, Feathers, Groceries, and Spices. The prices of many goods are far below the lowest prices in the recollection of the oldest inhabitant. If you doubt or desire further solution of the mystery, come and see how it is yourself.

Grand opening every day for the next ninety days.

R. O. Smith, & Co.

Olean, April 5, 1876.

Personal.

That magnificent piece of architecture, the new brick M. E. church, of Fredonia, erected at a cost $60,000, was presided over for two years by that able and eloquent young divine, Rev. A. N. Craft. He was transferred to Titusville in the autumn of 1875, and there, as in Fredonia, his eloquent and fearless sermons are listened to by multitudes. All who have visited the camp ground on Chautauqua Lake have been impressed with the power of his logic and the beauty of his speech. From over work and sickness connected with his mission Mr. Craft is occasionally subject to bilious attacks. Sensible in this, as in all other matters, he does not hesitate to use for his relief, what his judgment and experience dictate. Neither is he willing to "hide his light under a bushel," but speaks out in this as in other matters, on the side of truth, in tones that cannot be misunderstood—though brief, yet to the point. Here is what he says:

Fredonia, N. Y. July 14, 1875.

Dr. Foster—Dear Sir—I have used your Blood and Liver Remedy and Nerve Tonic, and find it the best remedy for a deranged state of the liver and bowels of any that I have ever used. A. N. CRAFT.

Pastor of the M. E. Church, Fredonia, N. Y.

For sale by all dealers in medicines and by A. B. Armstrong, of Smethport.

The New History of Pennsylvania.

No want in our literature has been so widely felt and so universally acknowledged as that of a complete and compact History of the State of Pennsylvania, adapted to the popular perusal through its attractive narrative, and accepted as an authority through its full and accurate presentation of all the facts in her career as a State. This singular lack has been made apparent more than ever before by the completion of the first Centennial of American Independence.

Every citizen has been made to feel that, by this great event, intelligence and patriotism both call for a thorough knowledge of the history, and especially the early history, of our great Commonwealth.

Dr. William H. Egle, of Harrisburg, a gentlemen well known in literary circles as an accomplished scholar and writer of some celebrity, has undertaken to meet this demand, and to fill this vacant place in our literature. He has devoted several years to this labor, and his publishers, Messrs D. C. Goodrich & Co., also of Harrisburg now offer to the people of Pennsylvania the only work that was ever written that contains both a complete history of the State, and a history of each county separately—the whole brought down to the present year 1876. Each county history has been carefully revised by some prominent citizen of that county.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORK.

To sum up briefly, the following characteristics will distinguish the "New History of Pennsylvania."

I. It will be complete. Begining with the discovery of the Delaware river, and the early settlements of the Swedes and Dutch, it carries the reader through all the great and important events that took place during the provincial and colonial governments, with a cyclopedia of the legislation during the administration of each of the Governors, including also a separate history and description of each county in the State.

II. It will be authority as a book of reference. As far as possible every fact will be traced back to the original authorities and every date will be carefully verified. Side and foot notes, tables, and full indexes, will give every facility for reference and consultation.

III. It will be profusely and elegantly illustrated. No State in the Union presents a greater variety of beautiful scenery than can be found within the limits of the Keystone State. The most eminent artists of this country have been engaged to represent the scenes and places of note and interest, views of all the principal cities, portraits of all the Governors, numerous historical scenes, battles, etc, etc., which have been produced in the highest style of the engraver's art. Each subject has been assigned to the one who could render it most picturesquely, accurately and effectively. Altogether, the illustrations will form a complete panorama of the entire State, as each county will be represented by illustrations.

The work will be complete in one Royal Octavo volume (extra large size), containing between 1000 and 1100 pages, in long primer type, printed upon superfine calendered and toned paper, bound in the highest style of American workmanship, and will be embellished with about 300 engravings a very large share of which will be elegant full page ones.

The publishers are desirous of obtaining first class, reliable agents in every county, to whom a liberal commission or salary will be paid.

N. B.—Other works of a very inferior character, small size, and containing less than one-third the matter of this work, purporting to be complete (?) histories of Pennsylvania, will be circulated during the Centennial year. Be sure the work you purchase has over 1000 pages and 300 fine engravings, and contains A SEPARATE HISTORY OF EACH COUNTY.

— We are glad to learn that Hon. B. B. Strang, who has been confined to his hotel for several days with a threatened attack of typhoid pneumonia, is much better and will soon be able to be in his seat again in the Senate.—Harrisburg Telegraph of Friday.

DIED.

WHITE.—At her residence in Norwich township, April 12, 1876, Mrs Adaline, wife of Clark White.

Mrs White suffered for weeks before her death, but we trust her sufferings are over she leaves a husband and three children to mourn her loss. May God's blessing rest upon the afflicted family. J. C. W.

$10,000

worth of

Dry Goods.

Also DAIRY FARMS & IOWA LANDS,

to exchange for

TIMBER LANDS.

Address, O T. HIGGINS,
Rushford, N. Y.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF REAL ESTATE by Trustees.—By virtue of a decree of the Court of Common Pleas of McKean County, the undersigned trustees, under a deed executed to them by Daniel Kingsbury, dated February 10, 1859, will sell at the Court House in Smethport, McKean County, Pennsylvania, on the ninth day of May, 1876, at one o'clock P. M., to the highest and best bidder:

All that certain tract or parcel of land situate, lying and being in the townships of Bradford and Corydon in the County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, more particularly bounded and described as follows, viz: Beginning at a hemlock tree at the southwest corner of warrant numbered 3,421, thence east 580 rods, more or less, to the southeast corner of warrant numbered 3 421; thence south 326 rods, more or less, to the northeast corner of warrant numbered 3,416; thence west 582 rods, more or less, to the northwest corner of warrant numbered 3 416; thence north to the northeast corner of warrant numbered 4,900; thence west 545 rods, more or less, to the northwest corner of warrant numbered 4,909; thence north 237 8 10 rods, more or less, to a post; thence north to the place of beginning, containing two thousand acres, more or less, being warrant numbered 3,420, and the south part of warrant numbered 4 908.

TERMS OF SALE.—Ten per centum in hand, and the residue on confirmation of sale by the court.

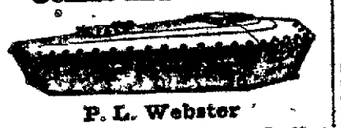
These warrants are described in Prof. D. D. Owen's geological report on McKean County as containing large deposits of coal and iron ores. They are also densely covered with hemlock, maple, beech, birch and other woods. The 42 line, recently established in surveys made for determining oil territory, passes through this tract, and oil has been developed in close proximity. Altogether, it is worthy the attention of iron and coal companies, also of capitalists desiring investments promising well for future development.

Dated Buffalo, N. Y., March 24, 1876.

JOHN R. LEE,
NELSON K. HOPKINS,
Trustees.

n23-4t

Coffins and Caskets.



P. L. Webster

WOULD INFORM the citizens of Bradford and vicinity that he keeps ready made coffins, soft and hard wood caskets, etc., constantly on hand.

M. A. SPRAGUE,

DEALER IN

HARDWARE

SMETHPORT, PA.

The following List comprises some of the many articles constantly on hand:

Axes
Augers
Auger Bits
Awls
Axle clips
Axle grease
Apple pearers
Barn door hinges
Barn door rails
Barn door rollers
Base knobs
Bath brick
Bolt ears
Bell cords
Beef pounders
Belts
Bench hooks
Bench screws
Bevels
Bits
Blacking
Blind butts
Blind staples
Bolts, all kinds
Boot jacks
Borax
Boring machines
Brushes
Buckets
Bull rings
Butts, all kinds
Candle sticks
Cake turners
Calipers
Caps, percussion
Carpet stretchers
Cartridges
Castors
Catches
Cat'le leaders
Chain, all kinds
Chain hooks
Chalk
Chisels
Compasses
Cutters, all kinds
Clamps
Cleavers
Clothes hugs
Clothes wringers
Coal hods
Coffee mills
Corn cutters
Corn poppers
Cow bells
Curry combs
Curtain pins
Cutlery
Dividers
Drivers
Dog collars
Draw shaves
Egg beaters.
Expansive bits
Faucets
Files
Fluting machines
Forks all kinds
Fruiters
Fry pans
Gate hinges
Gauges
Gimlets
Glazier's point
Glue
Glue pots
Grain sickles
Grindstones
Gunpowder
Grindrones
Cut nippers
Hammers
Hand vises
Handles all kinds
Hasps and staples
Hatchets
Hay knives
Hinges all kinds
Hoes
Hooks all kinds
Horse pcwers
Horse rakes
Horse bells
Iron all kinds—and Pickling, welds and tapers
Kettles
Keys
Knives
Lamps
Lanterns
Levels
Looms
Mallets
Match safes
Measuring tapes
Meat cutters
Molasses gates
Mop sticks
Mouse traps
Mowing machines
Nails
Oils
Oilers
Oil stones
Picks
Picture nails
Planes
Pulleys
Pumps
Pipes
Rakes
Rasps
Rules
Rivets
Sad irons
Scroll saws
Screws, all kinds
Shovels
Sieves
Spades
Spokes
Squares
Screws
Taps
Tacks
Tea kettles
Tobacco boxes
Tee cozies
Tongs
Trowels
Tin ware, all kinds
Vises
Varnish
Wood cutters
Washers
Whetstone hooks
White lead
Wrenches, Monkey
Wheel tenons &c., &c.

Also Agent for the reliable **Grover & Baker** S. M. Co. Call and see late improvemen s, &c., on this machine.

S. A. Bishop.

ARCHITECT

And Superintendent.

OFFICE—On second floor of Mixer Block.

SMETHPORT, PA.

J. G. PELTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

OLEAN, N. Y.

The finest cloths for Gents' wear constantly on hand. Suits cut and made in the latest styles, at reasonable prices, and a perfect fit guaranteed. v15-n2

To Our Friends and the Public:

We would respectfuly and confidently invite your attention (not to the "Leading Drugstore of the County,") but to the

Side-Hill Drug Store,

where the

DRUG DEPARTMENT

is thoroughly assorted and extensively stocked. We trust the matter will receive and repay careful perusal, our desire being to impart useful information, and to secure our share of the Public Patronage.

THE LADIES

Will find a large line of the **Very Latest Styles of Fancy Stationery**, and those of a "literary turn," however fastidious, cannot but be suited should they examine our large and complete line of

Miscellaneous Books, including works of the best authors. In **School Books** we defy competition. Buying directly from the publishers, to supply our WHOLESALE TRADE, we get the VERY LARGEST DISCOUNT. Our stock of

CONFECTIONERY, CIGARS, TOBACCO, FANCY PIPES,

POCKET BOOKS, IMPORTED TOILET ARTICLES, &c.,

are sufficiently large to enable us to suit each and all in quality and price.

Trusting that by our untiring devotion and fidelity to the wishes and interests of our customers, we may succeed in enlarging and developing our business and pledging our best endeavors in behalf of our friends, and soliciting the patronage of those with whom we have not yet had the pleasure of a business acquaintanee.

We remain faithfully yours,

McCoy & Reilly.

PATTERSON.

J. H. PATTERSON,

JEWELER.

Having established a Jewelry store in the Mixer Building would solicit the patronage of the public. All kinds of work done in the best style and at reasonable prices.

May 13, 1875.

Executor's Notice.

WHEREAS Letters Testamentary on the estate of Ghurdis Corwin, deceased, late of Smethport Borough have been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to the said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will make known the same without delay.

April 6th, 1876. B. C. Corwin, D. B. Gleason, Executor's.

J. B. BERGSTRESSER,

National Photograph

AND

Copying Gallery,

Smethport, Pa.

All kinds of Pictures taken—in clear and cloudy weather. S. L. BERGSTRESSER, the Agent and Operator at this Gallery, has had 16 years experience in the photographic business, and will warrant satisfaction to all who give him a call.

Copying and Enlarging

of pictures made a specialty.

ROOMS IN CHADWICKS BUILDING.

☞ The rooms will only be opt open as long as busines continues good, therefore persons wishing war done should call soon. ☜

J. G. EATON,

DEALER IN

Heavy & Shelf Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS,

GLASS, PUTTY,

TIN & WOODEN WARE,

New Store,

Mechanic St., 2 doors south of Water

12-3m SMETHPORT, PA.

HARTWELL BROTHERS'

BILLIARD SALOON AND RESTAURANT,

Hartwell Block,

Branch Store, 3 W Hartwell. SHIPPORT, PA S. B. Hartwell.

E. R. SHATTUCK,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

WINES AND LIQUORS,

Olean, N. Y.

Prompt attention given to orders by mail or express. Special or large quantities carefully boxed and crated.

C. V. GILLIS,

DEALER IN

DRUGS,

PAINTS, OILS,

FANCY GOODS,

ETC., ETC., ETC.

KANE, PA.

JOSHUA DAVIS C M JAMES

DAVIS & JAMES,

DEALERS IN

Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour & Feed,

Clothing, Notions,

Hardware and General Merchandise,

KANE, PA.

W B. SIRRETT & CO.,

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FINE HATS, CAPS,

FURS, ROBES, Etc.

Cor. Exchange and Washington Streets,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

The largest dealers in this class of goods in Western New York.

BONNEY'S

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

Terrace, Near Main Street,

BUFFALO, N. Y.

D. BONNEY & SON, Proprietors

F. E. STONE, Clerk (late Proprietor of the Olean House)

OLEAN HOUSE,

GEO. VAN CAMPEN, Proprietor,

Formerly Warsaw, Ontario Co., N. Y. } OLEAN, N. Y.

SARTWELL HOUSE,

Port Allegany, Pa.

S. C. SARTWELL, Proprietor.

The above house has been recently rebuilt, refurnished and refitted in the latest style for the convenience of the public.

CABINET SHOP,

Mechanic Street, Smethport,

WM. SPECHT, Proprietor.

FURNITURE,

PICTURE FRAMES, Etc.,

Of every description constantly on hand and made to order.

ALFRED STURDEVENT,

Would respectfully inform the citizens of Smethport and Vicinity that he is now prepared to attend to his customers at his New Quarters,

Over the Post-Office.

Where he is prepared to do

Shaving and Hair Dressing,

In the highest style and at the lowest price. A select assortment of

CIGARS, COLLARS, CUFFS,

And other fancy and useful articles constantly on hand. Call and be satisfied for yourselves.

PAINTING AND GRAINING!

The undersigned is prepared to do all kinds of work in PAINTING and GRAINING in a workmanlike manner and at reasonable rates.

Graining by a New and Cheap Process.

I make a specialty of GRAINING, by a new process, by which I can do it at expense of less than half the time and money it would cost by the old way.

CARL EAGER

Dangerous Counterfeiting Process.

The Philadelphia *Record* gives the following as the mode of copying notes employed by the counterfeiters who were arrested in Philadelphia lately: A paste is prepared, upon which the note to be reproduced is laid, and allowed to stand until a clear impression of the finest lines are taken. The note is then removed, and the paste in time becomes as hard as a stone. An electrotype of the impression is then taken, and the notes are struck off, and are so faithful that none but an expert can detect the fraud.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

What is Doing in the Old World and the New.

The county grand jury at St. Louis found indictments against fifteen of the city officials, including aldermen, for bribery, perjury, and subornation of perjury. Great excitement was created in political circles in consequence.

The grain market in Europe is decidedly dull. ..At the engineer of the Fletcher brad mills, at Providence, R. I., turned steam on the engine preparatory to starting work, four of the sixteen boilers exploded, tearing the two-story engine building to fragments, and damaging the main mill. Two men were killed and a number injured. As the three hundred operatives were at their places in the mill, a terrible panic ensued. Loss, $20,000

Reports from the Sandwich Islands state that the volcanoes of Kilauea and Mokuaweoweo are in an active state of eruption.

The Massachusetts House rejected a bill for the taxation of church property. The Ogden authorities have raised the income tax to thirty per cent., gold. Three men were instantly killed and another fatally injured by an explosion of a locomotive at Land Ridge, Pa. The losers by the recent flood in Massachusetts intend to sue Worcester for damages, claiming that the city is responsible, as the officials were aware of the character of the embankment to their reservoir. The Boston and Albany railroad will bring the first action.

J. W. Jordon, of Toronto, committed suicide in Buffalo by taking prussic acid. He left a will directing his body to be sold to the highest bidder to pay the funeral expenses.

Great Britain's revenue for the fiscal year ending March 31st was $330,556,453—being $7,533,436 over the estimates, and $11,019,160 more than the previous year. New Rochelle, N. Y., lost six buildings by fire, the loss of which aggregated $30 000

Turkey has postponed its payment of April coupons until July. ..A fire at South Hadley, Mass., destroyed the hotel, a store, two houses and two barns, aggregating a total loss of $30,000 ..The Cocheco print works at Dover, N. H., have shut down until the market revives. Several hundred hands are thrown out of work. The office safe of the United States express company, at Akron, Ohio, was robbed of $25,000 by burglars. Isaac Page, of Searle Mills, Me., murdered his wife and then cut his own throat. The public debt was reduced $1,240,557 during March, and $17,969,396 during the preceding nine months. The coin balance, including coin certificates, amounted to $73,756,734. The Security bank at Watertown, N. Y., suspended with liabilities placed at $100,000. The Boston collector of customs, to carry out the new order in reference to economy, discharged sixteen employees. United States Senator S. R. Conover, of Florida, was arrested at Tallahassee, on a charge of embezzling $40,000. The Mexican authorities endeavored to force loans from Americans in Matamoras, and our consul was obliged to interfere. A United States gunboat has anchored opposite the town and will protect the rights of our countrymen. New York city has an indebted ness of $113,121,303.19.

The Democrats of Connecticut re-elected Gov Ingersoll and carried both branches of the legislature, which will give them the United States Senator for the six-year term. Hon David A Wells was defeated for Congress on the Democratic ticket, although he made a strong run in an ordinarily Republican district. Rev Dr Bacon, of Plymouth congregational, was defeated for the Legislature on the Republican ticket.

A thousand slaveholders struck in Liverpool in consequence of an increase of working hours. Austria has recalled her medical staff which went to Herzegovina to care for the wounded insurgents. Egypt is fortifying numerous positions in Abyssinia, which will be garrisoned during the rainy weather, while the army retires. Thurlow T Robinson and James Mitchell, both young and highly connected, fought a duel with pistols, near Richmond, Va., to settle an old feud. Robinson was killed and Mitchell's recovery is doubtful.

A maiden granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson died recently at Alexandria, Va., aged seventy-four years. A shower of flies, which covered several acres of snow is reported from Bayer du Loup, Canada.

Matamoras has fallen into the hands of the insurgents under Porfirio Diaz, with but little fighting, and it is thought the government general Toledo betrayed the town, as he has taken service under Diaz. The people generally seem glad of Diaz's success. General Labarre escaped to Brownsville, Tex., and occupies the house vacated by Diaz. C. L. Morse & Co's sole leather tannery, at West Camden, N. Y., was destroyed by fire. Loss, $30,000, insurance, $15,000.

It is reported that "Boss" Tweed has bought a house and is living in Havana.

The hop trade of England is larger than usual, and American brands are at an advance of from two to three shillings. The Harbor appropriation bill provides for spending only $5,873,000; the estimates were $14,301,000.

..The steamer Agrigenti, from Patras, Greece, for Italian ports, collided with the English steamer Hylton Castle, off the south coast of the Morea. The Agrigenti immediately sank, and of sixty-four persons on board, nine of the crew and twenty of the passengers were drowned. .. Patrick Pickering, of Columbia, Ohio, while in an intoxicated condition, murdered his son under horrible circumstances. The youth having associated with forbidden companions, the father compelled him to get down on his knees and promise reformation; and while in that position, with bowed head, the father discharged the contents of a gun into his side. ...The schooner Helen J. Helsey, from Cuba to New York, with sugar, went ashore in a storm near Fire Island, off Long Island, and the captain and five of the crew were lost. ..A break fifty feet in extent is reported in the Mississippi levee at Milliken Bend, ten miles below Vicksburg. ... The Virginia (Nev.) Consolidated Mining Co's mine produced $3,380,000 in March. ..Thomas Tracy, living near Carbonville, Ill., shot and killed his wife, beat his six-year-old daughter to death with the butt of the gun, and then cut his own throat. The family had lived unhappily together, and the wife was preparing to desert the house when killed.... A barge on the Mississippi river, at St. Louis, was sunk by collision with a bridge, and six colored men were drowned.

While the Rhode Island Republicans carried the State and Legislature, their candidate for governor received only a plurality instead of majority, which throws the choice for the office into the Legislature.. By the capsizing of a ferryboat in the river Dee, Scotland, thirty passengers were drowned..... The ravages of the yellow fever are increasing in Brazil.....The United States Senate organized as a high court of impeachment for the trial of ex-Secretary Belknap, and the members were sworn in by Chief-Justice Waite. Four powder magazines (the largest containing one and one half carloads), located about one mile from Salt Lake City, exploded with terrific force and caused much damage throughout the city; it being estimated that $50,000 worth of glass alone was destroyed. Immense boulders were thrown from the place of the explosion into the city, killing several persons and wounding others. The remains of two boys were found near the scene of the disaster, and it is supposed they fired a gun into one of the magazines, the explosion of which started off the others in succession..... A fire in Great Falls, N. H., destroyed four factories, a cooper shop, and storehouse containing 25,000 kegs of nails, were destroyed by fire, throwing five hundred hands out of employment.. . The inhabitants of Ithaca, Bosnia, have joined the insurgents against the sultan. Three boys were fatally injured and several others seriously hurt in New York, by the falling of a building in process of demolition, in which they were picking up firewood after the departure of the workmen. Secretary Taft has ordered the army headquarters back to Washington.

The cable of the Direct company was cut by a fishing vessel, whose anchor got foul of it.

Advices from Mexican sources state that a proclamation of martial law checked the revolutionary movements in nearly all the states except Oaxaca. The police of Mexico City killed one hundred sympathizers of the revolution, in breaking up a meeting held to express approbation of the insurgents. Prices have advanced twenty-five per cent. under the heavy taxation, and business is completely ruined. Great Britain's income tax has been increased a penny in the pound.

The Delaware river is clear free of ice, millions of feet of lumber are being rafted to market.

B. C. Parsons, druggist, of Northampton, Mass., whose mania from brain fever, drowned himself. The president of the Haverhill (Mass.) bank, who had his pocket picked of a large amount, recently, has received $13,000 in notes and checks by express. The Canada Pacific railway has succeeded in getting the Canadian parliament to appropriate $1,310,000 toward it. The insurrection which broke out in the Ithaca district of Albania is extending along the Orina and north Bosnian frontier. All the towns between Mogdano, Polje and Petrowatz have risen..

Maurice Vigneaux, the winner of the champion billiard match in Paris a few weeks since, challenges any man in America to a three-ball game for from $1,000 to $5,000. John Johns, Episcopal bishop of Virginia, died at the age of eighty years. Three thousand coal miners in North Derbyshire, England, struck work in consequence of a reduction of wages.

FORTY-FOURTH CONGRESS.

The Business of General Interest Transacted.

SENATE.

Mr. Anthony (Rep.), of Rhode Island, introduced a joint rule providing that the General Appropriation bills shall be confined to appropriations to conform to existing laws. Referred.

The Chair laid before the Senate the Mississippi resolution as the undisbished business. After some debate the substitute offered by Mr Christiancy was passed by a vote of twenty-nine yeas to nineteen nays.

Mr Morton (Rep.), of Indiana, introduced a bill to amend the second, third, and fourth sections of an act to enforce the right of citizens of the United States to vote in the several States of this Union, and for other purposes, approved May 31, 1870, and as a substitute for sections 5,506, and 5 507 of the revised statutes. Referred.

Mr. Edmunds (Rep.), of Vermont, introduced a bill to create a sinking fund for the liquidation of the government bonds advanced to the Central and Western Pacific railroad companies. Referred.

Mr. Thurman (Dem.), of Ohio, called up the bill to amend the act to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. The bill was read a third time and passed without a division.

Mr Wright (Rep.) of Iowa, called up a motion to reconsider the vote by which the bill reducing the salary of the President from $50,000 to $25 000 per annum was passed and the Senate, by a vote of twenty four yeas to thirty-one nays, refused to reconsider the vote.

Mr Morrill (Rep.), of Maine, from the committee on appropriations, reported without amendment the House bill making appropriations for fortifications and other works of defense for the fiscal year ending June 30 1877, and recommending that it be passed as it came from the House. Placed on the calendar.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President of the United States, returning to the Senate without his approval the bill for the relief of G. R. Tyler and R. E. Luckett, assignees of W. T. Grantham. The message and accompanying papers were referred, on motion of Mr. McCreery (Dem.), of Kentucky, to the committee on claims.

Mr. Sherman (Rep.) of Ohio called up the House bill to enable the secretary of the treasury to pay the judgments rendered by the court of Alabama claims. Passed.

Mr Clayton (Rep.), of Arkansas, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for the sale of the Kansas Indian lands in Kansas to actual settlers, and for the disposition of the proceeds of the sale.

The House bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee Indian reservation was passed.

The Senate then took up the bill fixing the rate of postage on third class mail matter, and for other purposes.

Mr Hamlin (Rep.), of Maine, submitted an amendment, which was agreed to, to insert the words "before the same shall be transmitted by mail," so it would read

If, however, the postage on third-class mail matter mailed at an office shall be less than the full amount above prescribed, in cases where the sender is known, such sender shall be notified of the fact, and the amount of postage due shall be collected from such sender before the same shall be transmitted by mail, etc.

Mr Sherman (Rep.), of Ohio, from the committee on finance, reported favorably on the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the House bill to provide for a deficiency in the engraving and printing bureau of the treasury department.

Mr. Wright (Rep.), of Iowa, from the committee on the judiciary, reported adversely on the Senate bill to make persons chargeable in courts of offenses witnessed in courts of the United States, and it was indefinitely postponed.

HOUSE.

The bill appropriating $133,000 for a dry-dock in the treasury printing bureau, and for the issue of subsidiary silver coin, was passed. Yeas, 112, nays, 100.

Mr Morrison (Dem.), of Illinois, reported a bill to define the tax on fermented or malt liquors.

It provides that nothing contained in section 3,247 of the revised statutes shall be construed to authorize the assessment on quantity of material used for the purpose of producing fermented or malt liquors, and that the quantity of material used shall not be evidence for any of purposes of taxation; but that the tax on all fermented liquors, shall be paid as provided in that section, and not otherwise. Provided that this act shall not apply to cases of fraud.

After some discussion the bill was passed.

Under the call of States the following bills were introduced and referred

By Mr. McDougall (Rep.), of New York—Providing that all pensions granted since March 4, 1861, shall take effect from the date of death or discharge.

By Mr Scales (Dem.), of North Carolina—To refund to distillers from apples, grapes and peaches all of the special tax in excess of $50.

By Mr. Farwell (Rep.), of Illinois—To amend the existing laws relating to duties on imports.

Mr. Page (Rep.), of California, offered a resolution in regard to the large number of Chinese immigrants to California under labor contracts, and requesting the President to enter into negotiations with the Chinese government for such modification of the treaty as to make it a treaty of commerce only. Adopted.

Mr. Rereford (Dem.), of West Virginia, from the committee on commerce, reported from the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, which he said appropriated $713,077 less than the bill for the last year. Ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr Seelye (Rep.), of Massachusetts, from the committee on Indian affairs, reported the bill authorizing the sale of the Pawnee reservation in Nebraska. Passed.

Mr. Hunter (Dem.), of Virginia, from the committee on Revolutionary pensions, reported the bill amending the Pension law for the war of 1812.

It provides pensions of eight dollars per month for all officers, and enlisted and drafted men, without regard to color, including militia and volunteers, who served for ten days in the military or naval service in the war of 1812, and to their surviving widows who have been married prior to 1850. It also directs the restoration to the pension rolls of pensioners struck from the rolls on account of the civil war. The restoration is to date from May 1, 1865. In cases where pensioners have died since their names were struck from the rolls, the widows are to have the arrearages from the first of May, 1865.

On motion of Mr. Conger, of Michigan, the last section was amended by making it read that the widow of a pensioner who had died without his being restored to the rolls shall be entitled to make a claim for the pension, as such widow, after the passage of this act. The bill was then passed.

Mr. Knott (Dem.), of Kentucky, chairman of the judiciary committee, reported the bill to amend section 1,844 of the revised statutes, so as to provide that no person shall be prosecuted, tried or punished for any offense, except against the internal revenue, unless indicted within three years after such offense has been or may be committed. After discussion the bill was passed.

Mr Seamn (Dem.), of Maryland, chairman of the committee on foreign affairs, reported the bill to restore to the Japanese government what is known as the Japanese indemnity fund, including all interest and accumulations thereof, but reserving $123,000 claimed by officers and men of the navy until Congress shall otherwise direct.

Mr. Schleicher (Dem.), of Texas, chairman of the committee on Texas frontier troubles, reported a bill for the protection of the Texan frontier on the Lower Rio Grande. It authorizes the President to order the troops to cross the Rio Grande, and use such means as may be found necessary to recover the stolen property and to check the raids, grazing, however, against unnecessary injury to the peaceable inhabitants of Mexico.

Mr. Durham (Dem.), of Kentucky, from the committee on expenditures in the department of justice, reported a bill to regulate the employment of special counsel for the government, authorizing it only on the certificate of the judge that it is necessary, and requiring the judge also to fix the fees. Passed.

Mr. Cox (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on banking and currency, reported a bill to regulate the winding up of national banks. He explained that the object of the bill was to facilitate liquidation, and that insolvent banks may be honestly and speedily closed up in the interest of the public. Passed.

Mr Hubbell (Rep.), of Michigan, from the committee on banking and currency, reported back adversely the bill fixing the legal rate of interest on national money throughout the United States at not exceeding six per cent., and affixing penalties for its violation.

Mr Holman (Dem.), of Indiana, from the committee on appropriations, reported back the Senate bill fixing the Presidential salary, after the fourth of March, 1877, at $25,000. Passed without discussion.

The question was taken on a motion made by Mr. Holman to refer to the committee of the whole the bill reported adversely from the committee on banking and currency, to regulate the rate of interest throughout the country on national money (that is, greenbacks, national bank notes, etc.), and to make it six per cent. The motion was rejected—yeas, 76; nays, 135; and the bill was tabled.

Mr Ward (Dem.), of New York, from the committee on commerce, reported a bill exempting masters of vessels engaged in trade between the United States and British North America, or the West Indies, or Mexico, and the masters of vessels of less than seventy-five tons burden, bound from a port on the Atlantic to a port on the Pacific and vice versa, from the necessity of shipping their crews or procuring their shipping articles to be signed before a shipping commissioner. Passed.

Some Fashion Notes.

Flowers constitute the chief trimming on new bonnets.

Everything will have the very long and lanky appearance.

The polonaise will be retained, but modified and very much improved upon.

Basque waists are cut short behind and long (square or rounded) in front with cost sleeve and cuff.

The new lace sacks are short behind and long in front, with wide sleeves called Grecian.

White chip bonnets have a small square crown, with inverted sides and long streamers behind.

Brown, steel, gray and ecru will be the fashionable colors, and the new shade called Italian sunset.

White lace scarfs about the neck are very fashionable. Some are trimmed with the finest of old lace.

Walking suits will have the trim, taut appearance, and will be "tied back" as during the winter.

The new English round hats are exceedingly pretty and stylish. The trimmings altogether new and novel.

The club-stick parasol or umbrella has gone entirely out of fashion, and the delicate extreme is now the rage.

White gauze veils, which are supposed to enhance the beauty of the complexion, are to be generally worn.

The new bonnet is high and over whelming in appearance, and is to be worn far on the back of the head.

Black velvet underskirts will be worn all summer, for white Swiss muslin or grenadine overdresses.

Defrauded of Millions.

A statement, authorized on semi official authority, asserts that frauds on the United States customs amounting to from $5,000,000 to $7,000,000 per year have been perpetrated at San Francisco. A large proportion of the smuggling is by way of Panama, dutiable merchandize being ostensibly shipped from San Francisco to New York and *vice versa*, but on the arrival of steamers at Panama other packages are substituted containing goods answering the description in the manifest. It is also stated that a large amount of Mexican wool enters the country free from duty, being landed on Catalina island off the southern coast, where there is a fine harbor and no customs officers, and thence shipped to San Francisco as the product of the island. It is estimated that by these and other means the United States government is annually defrauded of nearly fifty per cent. of the revenue.

A Veteran.

Gen. George W. Hodges, of Abbeville, S. C., died, after a short illness. The deceased was born in 1792, being one of a family of twenty children, all of whom reached the age of sixty years and upward. He was a soldier in the war of 1812. His father and grandfather were soldiers in the Revolution. On one occasion while the grandfather was at home with his family, the house was surrounded by Indians, he was killed, three daughters were burned with the house, and a fourth taken off by the chief as his wife. She lived with him several years, and bore a son. At the close of the Revolution she returned, however, on a visit, bringing the boy with him, promising to return to the chief, to whom she had become greatly attached. But she never went back; and subsequently married one of the settlers. Gen. Hodges was a prominent Mason, and a member of the Methodist Episcopal church.

Women With Claims.

A Washington letter thus describes the women who make a business of helping forward claims in that city: She dresses herself with care; she is sure that her garments have the stamp of "style," that her hat is becoming, and that the fluffy curls on her forehead are kept in exactly the right place by the pretty dotted veil. If her hand is especially pretty, the right glove is withdrawn; if not, the gloves are retained in all the freshness and smoothness of Lowness. She has previously arranged with some member for an interview. He comes in answer to her card; they chat and laugh a minute, then he is dispatched for some one to whom she wishes an introduction. The three have a pleasant little talk; then No. 1 takes his leave, and No. 2 sits down to hear the story the lady has to tell. If No. 2 is a new man, unused to the ways of fascinating women, he goes back to his desk with a promise to at least call at the lady's residence. She will see that that call is a tete-a-tete; he will fancy himself specially favored, and when my lady finds an hour coming which is assigned to some other victim she will secure his going so politely and kindly that he is fairly bewitched, and bound to vote for her bill anyway. So Deliah goes though the list of available men day after day, securing through personal fascinations an attention rarely accorded more worthy applicants. I shall not soon forget noticing a royally beautiful woman at one of the President's receptions last year, and asking who she was, received for an answer: "Beautiful, of course, but she has a claim, and wise men avoid her vicinity."

The party that was attacked and devoured by wolves, while traveling in a sled from near Moscow recently, consisted of ten Polish Jews, probably peddlers, three German mechanics, five Russian carpenters, and five sled drivers, also Russians—twenty-three persons in all.

If you have a discharge from the nose, offensive or otherwise, partial loss of the sense of smell, taste or hearing, eyes watery or weak, feel dull and stupid or debilitated, pain or pressure in the head, take cold easily, you may rest assured that you have the catarrh. Thousands annually, without manifesting half of the above symptoms, terminate in consumption, and end in the grave. No disease is so common, more deceptive, or less understood by physicians. R. V. Pierce, M. D., of Buffalo, N. Y., is the proprietor of Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy—a perfect specific for catarrh, "cold in the head," or catarrhal headache.

Pimples on the face, rough skin, chapped hands, saltrheum and all cutaneous affections cured, the skin made soft and smooth, by the use of JUNIPER TAR SOAP. That made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, is the only kind that can be relied on, as there are many imitations, made from common tar, which are worthless.—*Com.*

Southern Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.

The most complete hotel in all its appointments in the West. The table supplied at all times with the best the market affords.

Important to Persons Visiting New York or the Centennial.

The GRAND UNION HOTEL, New York, opposite the Grand Central depot, has over 350 elegantly furnished rooms. Elevator, steam, and all modern improvements. European plan. Carriage hire is saved, as baggage is taken to and from the depot, free of expense. The restaurants supplied with the best. Guests can live better for less money at the Grand Union, than at any other first-class hotel. Stages and cars pass the hotel constantly to all parts of the city, and to Philadelphia depot.

DR. SCHENCK'S STANDARD REMEDIES

The standard remedies for all diseases of the lungs are SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC, and SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS, and, if taken before the lungs are destroyed, a speedy cure is effected. To these three medicines Dr J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivaled success in the treatment of pulmonary diseases.

The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off the patient can rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To enable the Pulmonic Syrup to do this, Schenck's Mandrake Pills and Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver. Schenck's Mandrake Pills act on the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the gall bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved.

Schenck's Sea Weed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative the alkali of which it is composed mixes with the food and prevents scurvy. It assists the digestion by toning up the stomach to a healthy condition, so that the food and the Pulmonic Syrup will make good blood those the lungs heal, and the patient will surely get well if care is taken to prevent fresh cold.

All who wish to consult Dr. Schenck, either personally or by letter, can do so at his principal office, corner of Sixth and Arch Streets, Philadelphia, every Monday.

Schenck's medicines are sold by all druggists throughout the country.

The Markets.

NEW YORK			
Beef Cattle—Prime to Extra Bullocks	09	@	12
Common to Good Texans	00	@	00
Milch Cows	08¾	@	08¾
Hogs—Live	10¾	@	10¾
Dressed	08¾	@	08¾
Sheep	7 00	@	9 00
Lambs	12¾	@	13¾
Cotton—Middling	15½	@	15½
Flour—Extra Western	5 40	@	5 60
State Extra	1 25	@	1 25
Wheat—Red Western	1 28	@	1 28
No. 2 Spring	91	@	91
Rye—State	75	@	75
Barley—State	90	@	95
Barley—Malt	90	@	95
Oats—Mixed Western	45½	@	46¾
Corn—Mixed Western	60	@	1 10
Hay, per cwt	85	@	1 15
Straw, per cwt	60	@	90
Hops—75's—12 @17	04	@	06
Pork—Mess	23	@	23 25
Lard	14	@	14¾
Tallow	26 00	@	26 00
Fish—Mackerel, No. 1, new	15 00	@	16 00
No. 2, new	13 00	@	15 00
Dry Cod, per cwt	4 25	@	5 50
Herring, Scaled, per box	16	@	18
Petroleum—Crude	08¾	@	08¾
Refined	23	@	25
Wool—California Fleece	23	@	26
Texas "	14	@	16
Australian "	24	@	41
Butter—State	25	@	26
Western Dairy	21	@	22
Western Yellow	22	@	27
Western Ordinary	14	@	18
Pennsylvania Firkin	07½	@	12¾
Cheese—State Factory	14	@	07
State Skimmed	03½	@	12
Western	17	@	17½
Eggs—State			
ALBANY.			
Wheat	1 87	@	1 87
Rye—State	81	@	82
Corn—Mixed	63	@	64
Barley	84	@	86
Oats—State	38	@	40
BUFFALO.			
Flour	6 00	@	9 75
Wheat—No. 1 Spring	1 30	@	1 30
Corn—Mixed	60	@	60
Oats	37	@	37
Rye	75	@	75
Barley	90	@	1 00
BALTIMORE.			
Cotton—Low Middlings	12¾	@	12¾
Flour—Extra	6 75	@	6 75
Wheat—Red Western	1 20	@	1 20
Rye	82	@	82
Corn—Yellow	55	@	55
Oats—Mixed	46	@	46
Petroleum	08¾	@	08¾
PHILADELPHIA.			
Beef Cattle—Extra	06¾	@	07
Sheep	05	@	07¾
Hogs—Dressed	11¾	@	12
Flour—Pennsylvania Extra	6 25	@	6 50
Wheat—Red Western	1 18	@	1 19
Rye	1 00	@	1 03
Corn—Yellow	61	@	61½
Mixed	61	@	61
Oats—Mixed	42	@	43
Petroleum—Crude	11¾	@	11¾
Refined			14¾
WATERTOWN, MASS.			
Beef Cattle—Poor to Choice	5 00	@	8 75
Sheep	2 50	@	7 00
Lambs	2 00	@	6 50

PENSIONS.

TO WHOM PENSIONS ARE PAID.

EVERY SOLDIER Disabled in the service of the United States, either by accident or otherwise, gets a pension. The loss of a finger, or the loss of the use of a finger, the loss of an eye, the loss of a toe, or any gun-shot wound, or other injury, gives a pension.

RUPTURE. A rupture, if but slight, will give a pension. Also ruptured veins, or disease of the lungs. If you are entitled to a pension, don't delay it. Let me know your case while there is yet time.

BOUNTY. Full Bounty paid to all soldiers discharged on account of wounds. Two stamps for a circular of Pension and Bounty acts. A COPY of the Pension, Bounty and Land Warrant acts sent for 25 cents.

P. H. FITZGERALD, Indianapolis, Ind.,
Authorized U. S. Claim Agency

When writing, put all letters P. O. Box 54.

When farmers cannot raise good crops they do the other thing—raise the prices.

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